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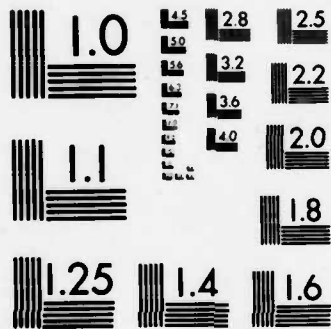
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E&V REFERENCE MANUAL

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This technical report has been reviewed and is approved for publication.

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Project Engineer

*4 May 1988*  
Date

FOR THE COMMANDER

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*4 May 1988*  
Date

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This information will be made available to DoD components, other government agencies, industry and academia.

The purpose of the E&V Reference Manual (this document) is to provide information that will help users to:

- (1) Gain an overall understanding of APSEs and approaches to their assessment,
- (2) Find useful reference information (e.g., definitions) about specific elements and relationships between elements, and
- (3) Find criteria and metrics for assessing tools and APSEs, and techniques for performing such assessment.

The latter are to be found (or referenced) in a companion document called the E&V Guidebook.



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## **EXECUTIVE SUMMARY**

→ The Ada community, including government, industry, and academic personnel, needs the capability to assess APSEs (Ada Programming Support Environments) and their components and to determine their conformance to applicable standards (e.g., DoD-STD-1838, the CAIS standard). The technology required to fully satisfy this need is extensive and largely unavailable; it cannot be acquired by a single government-sponsored, professional society-sponsored, or private effort. → The purpose of the APSE Evaluation and Validation (E&V) task is to provide a focal point for addressing the need by:

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→ The purpose of the E&V Reference Manual (this document) is to provide information that will help users to:

- (1) Gain an overall understanding of APSEs and approaches to their assessment,
- (2) Find useful reference information (e.g., definitions) about specific elements and relationships between elements, and
- (3) Find criteria and metrics for assessing tools and APSEs, and techniques for performing such assessment. *next page*

The latter are to be found (or referenced) in a companion document called the E&V Guidebook.

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Chapter 4 and later chapters are "formal chapters" built around a standard format and formal grammar. Each of the formal chapters corresponds to one index of an overall E&V Classification Schema. The schema adopts a relational model of the subject and process of E&V. This model will allow the user to arrive at E&V techniques through many different paths, and provides a means to extract useful information along the way. *Keywords: ADA Programming Language, Computer Program Documentation. (hd)*

Yearly updates and extensions to this manual are planned. Therefore, comments and suggestions are welcome. Please send comments electronically (preferred) to [szymansk@ajpo.sei.cmu.edu](mailto:szymansk@ajpo.sei.cmu.edu) or by regular mail to Mr. Raymond Szymanski, AFWAL/AAAF, Wright Patterson AFB, OH 45433-6543.

## TABLE OF CONTENTS

	<u>Page</u>
EXECUTIVE SUMMARY	ES-1
List of Figures	xii
List of Tables	xiv
1. INTRODUCTION	1-1
1.1 Purpose of the Manual	1-1
1.2 Users of the Manual	1-2
1.3 Background	1-4
1.4 Organization of the Manual	1-6
2. USE OF THE REFERENCE SYSTEM	2-1
2.1 System Organization	2-2
2.2 Description: Direct Reference	2-5
2.3 Cross Reference	2-6
2.4 Guidebook Reference	2-7
2.5 Reference Framework	2-10
3. WHOLE APSE ISSUES	3-1
3.1 APSE Definitions and Alternative Names	3-1
3.2 Views of an APSE	3-3
3.2.1 APSE Viewed as a Collection of Tools	3-3
3.2.2 APSE Viewed as a Methodology-Support System	3-4
3.2.3 APSE Viewed as an Information Management System	3-4
3.2.4 APSE Viewed as a User-Oriented, Interactive System	3-5
3.2.5 APSE Viewed as a Knowledge-Based Expert System	3-5
3.2.6 APSE Viewed as a Stable Framework	3-6
3.3 Key Attributes of Whole APSEs	3-6
3.3.1 Performance Attributes	3-7
3.3.2 Design Attributes	3-9
3.3.3 Adaptation Attributes	3-9
3.4 Approaches to Whole-APSE E&V	3-10
3.4.1 Benchmarks and Test Suites	3-10
3.4.2 Questionnaires	3-11
3.4.3 Monitored Experiments	3-12
3.4.4 Decision Aids	3-12
4. LIFE CYCLE PHASES	4-1
4.1 System Concepts	4-3
4.1.1 Management	4-3
4.1.2 Transformation	4-4

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
	4.1.3 Analysis	4-5
	4.1.4 Operation and Support	4-6
4.2	System Requirements Analysis	4-7
	4.2.1 Management	4-7
	4.2.2 Transformation	4-8
	4.2.3 Analysis	4-9
	4.2.4 Operation and Support	4-10
4.3	Software Requirements Analysis	4-11
	4.3.1 Management	4-11
	4.3.2 Transformation	4-12
	4.3.3 Analysis	4-13
	4.3.4 Operation and Support	4-14
4.4	Preliminary Design	4-15
	4.4.1 Management	4-15
	4.4.2 Transformation	4-16
	4.4.3 Analysis	4-17
	4.4.4 Operation and Support	4-18
4.5	Detailed Design	4-19
	4.5.1 Management	4-19
	4.5.2 Transformation	4-20
	4.5.3 Analysis	4-21
	4.5.4 Operation and Support	4-22
4.6	Coding and Unit Testing	4-23
	4.6.1 Management	4-23
	4.6.2 Transformation	4-24
	4.6.3 Analysis	4-25
	4.6.4 Operation and Support	4-26
4.7	CSC Integration and Testing	4-27
	4.7.1 Management	4-27
	4.7.2 Transformation	4-28
	4.7.3 Analysis	4-29
	4.7.4 Operation and Support	4-30
4.8	CSCI Testing	4-31
	4.8.1 Management	4-31
	4.8.2 Transformation	4-32
	4.8.3 Analysis	4-33
	4.8.4 Operation and Support	4-34
4.9	System Integration and Testing	4-35
	4.9.1 Management	4-35
	4.9.2 Transformation	4-36
	4.9.3 Analysis	4-37
	4.9.4 Operation and Support	4-38
4.10	Operational Testing and Evaluation	4-39
	4.10.1 Management	4-39
	4.10.2 Transformation	4-40
	4.10.3 Analysis	4-41

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
	4.10.4 Operation and Support	4-42
4.11	Change Requirements	4-43
	4.11.1 Management	4-43
	4.11.2 Transformation	4-44
	4.11.3 Analysis	4-45
	4.11.4 Operation and Support	4-46
4.12	Global	4-47
	4.12.1 Management	4-47
	4.12.2 Transformation	4-48
	4.12.3 Analysis	4-49
	4.12.4 Operation And Support	4-50
5.	APSE TOOL CATEGORIES	5-1
5.1	Computer Management System	5-3
	5.1.1 Command Language Processor	5-3
	5.1.2 Archive, Backup, and Retrieval System	5-3
	5.1.3 Security System	5-3
	5.1.4 Job Scheduler	5-4
	5.1.5 Resource Controller	5-4
	5.1.6 File Manager	5-4
	5.1.7 Import/Export System	5-4
	5.1.8 On-Line Assistance Processor	5-5
	5.1.9 Data Base Manager	5-5
5.2	Project Management System	5-6
	5.2.1 Cost Estimator	5-6
	5.2.2 Quality Analyzer	5-6
	5.2.3 Scheduler	5-6
	5.2.4 Work Breakdown Structure	5-7
	5.2.5 Resource Estimator	5-7
	5.2.6 Tracking	5-7
	5.2.7 Configuration Manager	5-7
	5.2.8 Problem Report Analyzer	5-8
	5.2.9 Change Request Analyzer	5-8
5.3	Compilation System	5-9
	5.3.1 Program Library Manager	5-9
	5.3.2 Syntax-Directed Editor	5-9
	5.3.3 Compiler	5-9
	5.3.4 Assembler	5-10
	5.3.5 Linker	5-10
	5.3.6 Loader	5-10
	5.3.7 Interpreter	5-10
	5.3.8 Runtime Library	5-11
5.4	Document System	5-12
	5.4.1 Document Manager	5-12
	5.4.2 Word Processor	5-12
	5.4.3 Spell Checker	5-12



## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
	5.4.4 Graphics Generator	5-13
	5.4.5 Formatter	5-13
5.5	Desktop System	5-14
	5.5.1 Spreadsheet	5-14
	5.5.2 Calculator	5-14
	5.5.3 Address Book	5-14
	5.5.4 Electronic Mail	5-15
	5.5.5 Phone Book	5-15
	5.5.6 Electronic Conferencing	5-15
	5.5.7 Calendar	5-15
	5.5.8 Dictionary	5-16
5.6	Static Analyzer System	5-17
	5.6.1 Comparator	5-17
	5.6.2 Data Flow Analyzer	5-17
	5.6.3 Functional Analyzer	5-17
	5.6.4 Interface Analyzer	5-18
	5.6.5 Traceability Analyzer	5-18
	5.6.6 Testability Analyzer	5-18
	5.6.7 Test Condition Analyzer	5-18
	5.6.8 Quality Analyzer	5-19
	5.6.9 Complexity Measurer	5-19
	5.6.10 Correctness Checker	5-19
	5.6.11 Completeness Checker	5-19
	5.6.12 Consistency Checker	5-20
	5.6.13 Reusability Analyzer	5-20
	5.6.14 Syntax And Semantics Checker	5-20
	5.6.15 Reachability Analyzer	5-20
	5.6.16 Cross Referencer	5-21
	5.6.17 Maintainability Analyzer	5-21
	5.6.18 Invocation Analyzer	5-21
	5.6.19 Scanner	5-21
	5.6.20 Structured Walkthrough Tool	5-22
	5.6.21 Auditor	5-22
	5.6.22 Error Checker	5-22
	5.6.23 Statistical Analyzer	5-22
	5.6.24 Statistical Profiler	5-23
	5.6.25 Structure Checker	5-23
	5.6.26 Type Analyzer	5-23
	5.6.27 Units Analyzer	5-23
	5.6.28 I/O Specification Analyzer	5-24
	5.6.29 Sizing Analyzer	5-24
5.7	Dynamic Analyzer System	5-25
	5.7.1 Requirements Simulator	5-25
	5.7.2 Requirements Prototype	5-25
	5.7.3 Simulation and Modelling Tools	5-25
	5.7.4 Design Prototype	5-26



## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
	5.7.5 Debugger	5-26
	5.7.6 Executable Assertion Checker	5-26
	5.7.7 Constraint Evaluator	5-26
	5.7.8 Coverage/Frequency Analyzer	5-27
	5.7.9 Mutation Analyzer	5-27
	5.7.10 Testing Analyzer	5-27
	5.7.11 Regression Testing Analyzer	5-27
	5.7.12 Resource Utilization Analyzer	5-28
	5.7.13 Emulator	5-28
	5.7.14 Timing Analyzer	5-28
	5.7.15 Tuning Analyzer	5-28
	5.7.16 Reliability Analyzer	5-29
	5.7.17 Real Time Analyzer	5-29
	5.7.18 Formal Verification System	5-29
	5.7.19 Symbolic Execution System	5-29
6.	ATTRIBUTES	6-1
6.1	Performance	6-10
	6.1.1 Efficiency	6-11
	6.1.2 Integrity	6-12
	6.1.3 Reliability	6-13
	6.1.4 Survivability	6-14
	6.1.5 Usability	6-15
6.2	Design	6-16
	6.2.1 Correctness	6-17
	6.2.2 Maintainability	6-18
	6.2.3 Verifiability, Testability	6-19
6.3	Adaptation	6-20
	6.3.1 Expandability, Flexibility	6-21
	6.3.2 Interoperability	6-22
	6.3.3 Reusability	6-23
	6.3.4 Transportability	6-24
6.4	Software-Oriented Criteria	6-25
	6.4.1 Accuracy	6-25
	6.4.2 Anomaly Management, Fault or Error Tolerance, Robustness	6-26
	6.4.3 Application Independence	6-27
	6.4.4 Augmentability	6-28
	6.4.5 Autonomy	6-29
	6.4.6 Capacity	6-30
	6.4.7 Commonality (Data and Communication)	6-31
	6.4.8 Communication Effectiveness	6-32
	6.4.9 Completeness	6-33
	6.4.10 Consistency	6-34

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
6.4.11	Cost	6-35
6.4.12	Distributedness	6-36
6.4.13	Document Accessibility	6-37
6.4.14	Functional Overlap	6-38
6.4.15	Functional Scope	6-39
6.4.16	Generality	6-40
6.4.17	Granularity	6-41
6.4.18	Maturity	6-42
6.4.19	Modularity	6-43
6.4.20	Operability, Communicativeness	6-44
6.4.21	Power	6-45
6.4.22	Processing (Execution) Effectiveness	6-47
6.4.23	Proprietary Rights	6-48
6.4.24	Reconfigurability	6-49
6.4.25	Rehostability	6-50
6.4.26	Required Configuration	6-51
6.4.27	Retargetability	6-52
6.4.28	Self-Descriptiveness	6-53
6.4.29	Simplicity	6-54
6.4.30	Software Production Vehicle(s)	6-55
6.4.31	Storage Effectiveness	6-56
6.4.32	System Accessibility	6-57
6.4.33	System Clarity	6-58
6.4.34	System Compatibility	6-59
6.4.35	Traceability	6-60
6.4.36	Training	6-61
6.4.37	Virtuality	6-62
6.4.38	Visibility, Test Availability	6-63
7.	<b>FUNCTIONS</b>	7-1
7.1	Transformation	7-3
7.1.1	Editing	7-4
7.1.1.1	Text	7-5
7.1.1.2	Data	7-6
7.1.1.3	Graphics	7-7
7.1.2	Formatting	7-8
7.1.2.1	MIL-STD Format	7-9
7.1.2.2	Table Of Contents	7-10
7.1.2.3	Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7-11
7.1.3	On-Line Assistance Processing	7-12
7.1.4	Sort/Merge	7-13
7.1.5	Graphics Generation	7-14
7.1.6	Translation	7-15
7.1.6.1	Systems Requirements	7-16
7.1.6.2	Software Requirements	7-17

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
	7.1.6.3 Requirements To Natural Language	7-18
	7.1.6.4 Preliminary Design	7-19
	7.1.6.5 Detailed Design	7-20
	7.1.6.6 Assembling	7-21
	7.1.6.7 Compilation	7-22
	7.1.6.8 Conversion	7-23
	7.1.6.9 Macro Expansion	7-24
	7.1.6.10 Structure Preprocessing	7-25
	7.1.6.11 Body Stub Generation	7-26
	7.1.6.12 Preamble Generation	7-27
	7.1.6.13 Linking/Loading	7-28
	7.1.6.14 Interpretation	7-29
7.1.7	Synthesis	7-30
	7.1.7.1 Design Generation	7-31
	7.1.7.2 Requirements Reconstruction	7-32
	7.1.7.3 Program Generation	7-33
	7.1.7.4 Source Reconstruction	7-34
	7.1.7.5 Decompilation	7-35
	7.1.7.6 Disassembling	7-36
7.2	Management	7-37
7.2.1	Information Management	7-38
	7.2.1.1 Data Base (Object) Management	7-39
	7.2.1.2 Documentation Management	7-40
	7.2.1.3 File Management	7-41
	7.2.1.4 Electronic Mail	7-42
	7.2.1.5 Electronic Conferencing	7-43
	7.2.1.6 Specification Management	7-44
	7.2.1.7 Program Library Management	7-45
	7.2.1.8 Test Data Management	7-46
	7.2.1.9 Evaluation Results Management	7-47
	7.2.1.10 Performance Monitoring	7-48
7.2.2	Project Management	7-49
	7.2.2.1 Cost Estimation	7-50
	7.2.2.2 Quality Specification	7-51
	7.2.2.3 Scheduling	7-52
	7.2.2.4 Work Breakdown Structure	7-53
	7.2.2.5 Resource Estimation	7-54
	7.2.2.6 Tracking	7-55
	7.2.2.7 Configuration Management	7-56
	7.2.2.8 Quality Assessment	7-57
7.2.3	Computer System Management	7-58
	7.2.3.1 Command Language Processing	7-59
	7.2.3.2 Input/Output Support	7-60
	7.2.3.3 Kernel	7-61
	7.2.3.4 Math/Statistics	7-62
	7.2.3.5 Runtime Environment	7-63

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

		<u>Page</u>
	7.2.3.6 Import/Export	7-64
7.3	Analysis	7-65
	7.3.1 Static Analysis	7-66
	7.3.1.1 Comparison	7-67
	7.3.1.2 Spelling Checking	7-68
	7.3.1.3 Data Flow Analysis	7-69
	7.3.1.4 Functional Analysis	7-70
	7.3.1.5 Interface Analysis	7-71
	7.3.1.6 Traceability Analysis	7-72
	7.3.1.7 Testability Analysis	7-73
	7.3.1.8 Test Condition Analysis	7-74
	7.3.1.9 Quality Analysis	7-75
	7.3.1.10 Complexity Measurement	7-76
	7.3.1.11 Correctness Checking	7-77
	7.3.1.12 Completeness Checking	7-78
	7.3.1.13 Consistency Checking	7-79
	7.3.1.14 Reusability Analysis	7-80
	7.3.1.15 Syntax And Semantics Checking	7-81
	7.3.1.16 Reachability Analysis	7-82
	7.3.1.17 Cross Reference	7-83
	7.3.1.18 Maintainability Analysis	7-84
	7.3.1.19 Invocation Analysis	7-85
	7.3.1.20 Scanning	7-86
	7.3.1.21 Structured Walkthrough	7-87
	7.3.1.22 Auditing	7-88
	7.3.1.23 Error Checking	7-89
	7.3.1.24 Statistical Analysis	7-90
	7.3.1.25 Statistical Profiling	7-91
	7.3.1.26 Structure Checking	7-92
	7.3.1.27 Type Analysis	7-93
	7.3.1.28 Units Analysis	7-94
	7.3.1.29 I/O Specification Analysis	7-95
	7.3.1.30 Sizing Analysis	7-96
7.3.2	Dynamic Analysis	7-97
	7.3.2.1 Requirements Simulation	7-98
	7.3.2.2 Requirements Prototyping	7-99
	7.3.2.3 Simulation And Modeling	7-100
	7.3.2.4 Design Prototyping	7-101
	7.3.2.5 Debugging	7-102
	7.3.2.6 Executable Assertion Checking	7-103
	7.3.2.7 Constraint Evaluation (Contention)	7-104
	7.3.2.8 Coverage/Frequency Analysis	7-105
	7.3.2.9 Mutation Analysis	7-106
	7.3.2.10 Testing	7-107
	7.3.2.11 Regression Testing	7-108
	7.3.2.12 Resource Utilization	7-109

## TABLE OF CONTENTS (Continued)

	<u>Page</u>
7.3.2.13 Emulation	7-110
7.3.2.14 Timing	7-111
7.3.2.15 Tuning	7-112
7.3.2.16 Reliability Analysis	7-113
7.3.2.17 Real Time Analysis	7-114
7.3.3 Formal Verification	7-115
7.3.4 Symbolic Execution	7-116
7.3.5 Problem Report Analysis	7-117
7.3.6 Change Request Analysis	7-118
7.3.6.1 Change Impact Analysis	7-119
 APPENDIX A CITATIONS	 A-1
 APPENDIX B GLOSSARY	 B-1
B.1 Acronyms and Abbreviations	B-1
 APPENDIX C FORMAL GRAMMAR	 C-1
C.1 Formal References	C-1
C.2 Indexes	C-2
C.3 Formal Chapters	C-2
C.3.1 Chapter Components	C-2
C.3.2 Chapter Entries	C-4
C.3.3 Formal Chapter Ordering	C-4
C.4 Table of Contents	C-5
C.5 Citations	C-5
 INDEX	 index-1

## LIST OF FIGURES

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.1-1	Uses of the Reference System	1-2
1.1-2	Examples of Reference Manual Information	1-3
1.1-3	Examples of Guidebook Information	1-3
2.1-1	Reference Manual Organization	2-3
2.1-2	Reference Material Indexes	2-3
2.1-3	Text Frames	2-4
2.2-1	Sample Attributes Index Frame	2-5
2.2-2	Example of Direct Reference: User A	2-6
2.3-1	Sample Life Cycle Phase Index Frame	2-7
2.3-2	Example of Cross Reference: User B	2-8
2.4-1	Sample Functions Index Frame	2-9
2.4-2	Example of Guidebook Reference: Use C	2-9
2.5-1	The Schema as Framework for the Reference Manual	2-10
4-1	Life Cycle Phase Relationships	4-2
5-1	Tool Relationships	5-1

LIST OF FIGURES (Continued)

<u>Figure</u>		<u>Page</u>
6-1	Attribute Relationships	6-9
7-1	Function Relationships	7-2

## LIST OF TABLES

<u>Table</u>		<u>Page</u>
1.2-1	Reference Manual Users	1-4
2.5-1	E&V Categories	2-12
6-1	Top Level Attribute Hierarchy	6-2
6-2	Complete Attribute Hierarchy	6-3
6-3	Examples of Application/Environment Characteristics and Related Software Quality Factors	6-5
6-4	Complementary Software Quality Factors	6-6
6-5	Beneficial and Adverse Effects of Criteria on Software Quality Factors	6-8



## 1. INTRODUCTION

### 1.1 PURPOSE OF THE MANUAL

This document is a product of the Ada Programming Support Environment (APSE) Evaluation and Validation (E&V) Task sponsored by the Ada Joint Program Office. It is one of a pair of companion documents known as the E&V Reference System, consisting of:

- E&V Reference Manual
- E&V Guidebook.

The purpose of the Reference Manual is to provide a collection of information to support a variety of users. The collection is organized in accordance with a Classification Schema described in Chapter 2. It should help users to:

- Gain an overall understanding of APSEs and approaches to the assessment of APSE performance, quality and conformance to applicable standards.
- Find useful reference information, such as definitions of specific elements of the Classification Schema, and relationships between elements.
- Find criteria and metrics for assessing specific components, combinations of components and "whole APSEs," and locate relevant E&V techniques.

The Reference Manual includes many "pointers" to sections in the Guidebook and other documents which describe E&V techniques. Figure 1.1-1 illustrates the relationship between the Reference Manual and the Guidebook. Figures 1.1-2 and 1.1-3 illustrate the types of information to be extracted from each document. Chapter 2 provides a more detailed description of the structure and uses of the Reference System.

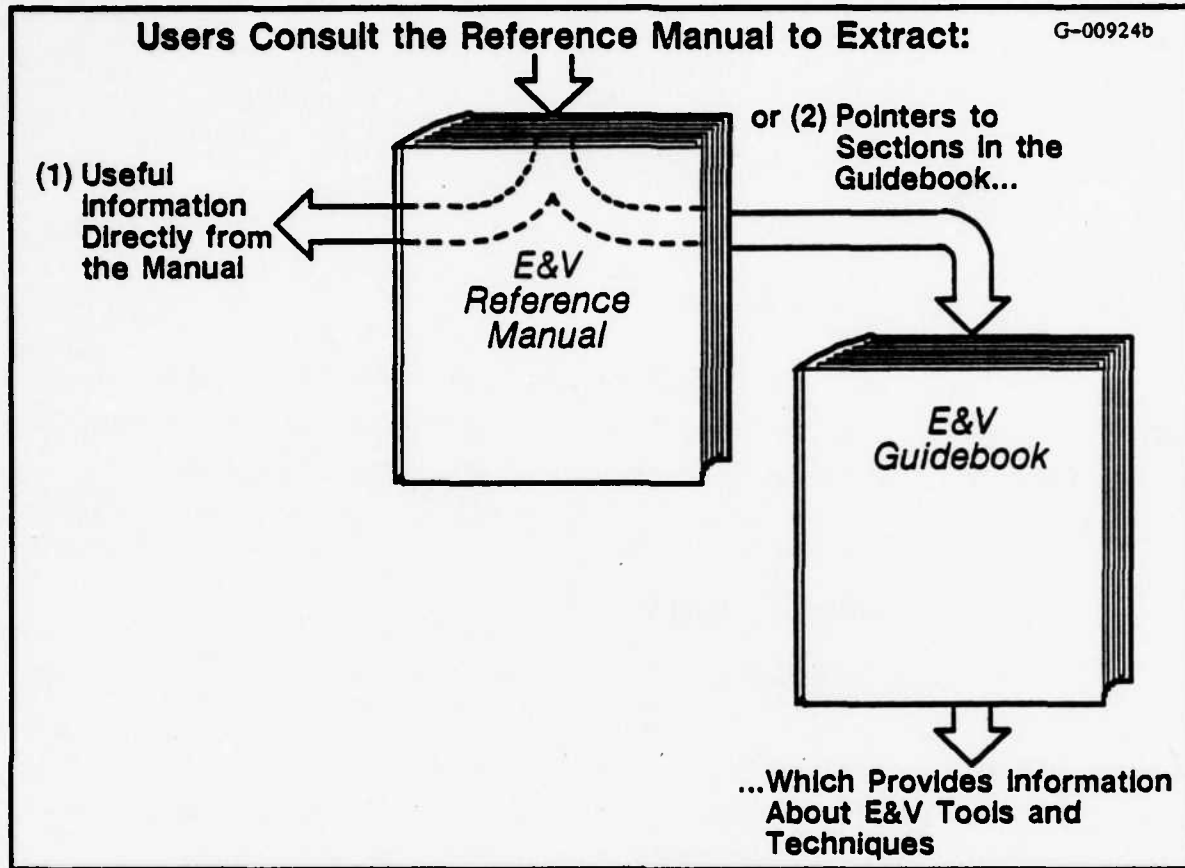


Figure 1.1-1 Uses of the Reference System

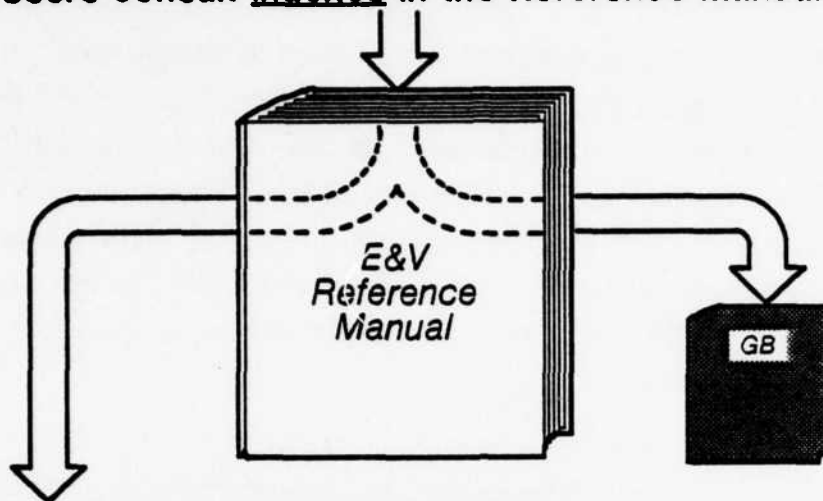
## 1.2 USERS OF THE MANUAL

Classes of people who are expected to be users of this manual are listed in Table 1.2-1. They are described in terms of their relationships to deliverable software, tools, APSEs, and APSE E&V technology. They may be associated with Government, industry, or academia. The table was adapted from material in the report of the E&V Workshop [ @ E&V Workshop 1984].\*

\*The format used for references is associated with the "formal grammar" used beginning with Chapter 4. See further explanations in Chapter 2 and Appendix C.

Users consult Indexes in the Reference Manual

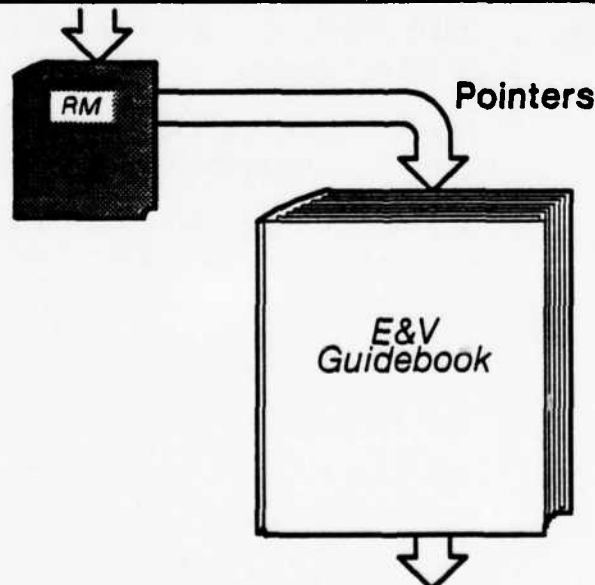
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**EXAMPLES of Types of Information Extracted:**

- **Organization of The Indexes**  
Hierarchical Structure and a Numbering System  
 (e.g., The Function Index . . . see Fig. 2.1-2)
- **Names and Descriptions of Specific Elements within the Indexes**  
 (e.g., The Compilation Function . . . see Figs. 2.1-2 and 2.1-3)
- **Cross References Between Elements of the Indexes**  
 (e.g., The Function "Compilation" is Cross Referenced to  
 Phases and Tools . . . see Fig. 2.4-1)

Figure 1.1-2 Examples of Reference Manual Information



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**EXAMPLES of Types of Information Extracted:**

- Description of Evaluation (E) Tools and Their Uses (e.g., see Section 2.4)
- Description of Validation (V) Suites
- References to Other Documents Describing E or V Techniques
- Synopses of Other Documents That Cover Multiple Techniques

Figure 1.1-3 Examples of Guidebook Information

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

While the manual is designed to be of use to people of all the classes listed, the primary users are expected to be the APSE/tool users and the E&V technology users. These are people with highly technical backgrounds and technical/managerial interests in evaluating and selecting tools and APSEs. This expectation has strongly influenced the structure and style of the manual. The primary users are likely to consult both the Reference Manual and the Guidebook. Many of the other classes of users listed in Table 1.2-1 are likely to consult the Reference Manual only.

TABLE 1.2-1  
REFERENCE MANUAL USERS

CLASS	DESCRIPTION
Software Acquisition Personnel	Government program officers and commercial program managers who let contracts for software development
APSE/Tool Users	Project managers, librarians, system engineers, software engineers
APSE/Tool Builders	Environment/tool designers, implementers, managers, marketing personnel
E&V Technology Users	Government, commercial and university personnel applying E&V technology
E&V Technology Builders	Anyone developing E&V assessment techniques (E&V Task contractors, etc)
Investors	Anyone funding development or use of E&V technology (Congress, AJPO, corporations, etc.)

### 1.3 BACKGROUND

In June 1983 the Ada Joint Program Office (AJPO) proposed the formation of the E&V Task and a tri-service E&V Team, with the Air Force designated as lead

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

service. In October 1983 the Air Force officially accepted responsibility as lead service and designated the Air Force Wright Aeronautical Laboratories (AFWAL) at Wright Patterson Air Force Base as lead organization. In April 1984 an E&V Workshop was held at Airlie, Virginia. The purpose of the workshop was to solicit participation of industry representatives in the E&V Task. Many of the participants in the workshop have chosen to remain involved as Distinguished Reviewers, and additional industry participants have subsequently become involved in E&V Team activities.

The E&V Team publishes an annual public report. The following paragraph is quoted from the 1987 version [E&V Report 1987] of the report:

"The Ada community, including government, industry, and academic personnel, needs the capability to assess APSEs (Ada Programming Support Environments) and components and to determine their conformance to applicable standards (e.g., DoD-STD-1838, the CAIS standard). The technology required to fully satisfy this need is extensive and largely unavailable; it cannot be acquired by a single government-sponsored, professional society-sponsored, or private effort. The purpose of the APSE Evaluation and Validation (E&V) task is to provide a focal point for addressing the need by (1) identifying and defining specific technology requirements, (2) developing selected elements of the required technology, (3) encouraging others to develop some elements, and (4) collecting information describing existing elements. This information will be made available to DoD components, other government agencies, industry, and academia."

The team public reports contain much additional information for the interested reader. Three competitive contracts have been awarded under the E&V task. These are:

- Technical Support contract - awarded June 1985
- Ada Compiler Evaluation Capability (ACEC) contract - awarded February 1987
- CAIS Implementation Validation Capability (CIVC) contract - awarded May 1987.

The major purpose of the first of these contracts is to create and update elements of the E&V Reference System, including this manual. The purpose of the

second and third contracts is to create two specific elements (ACEC and CIVC) of the needed E&V technology.

## 1.4 ORGANIZATION OF THE MANUAL

Chapter 2 discusses the structure of the E&V Reference System (Reference Manual plus Guidebook) and the Classification Schema upon which that structure is based. Specific directions as to how to use the manual are also included.

Chapter 3 provides a general discussion of "whole APSE" issues, in which an APSE is viewed as more than the sum of its parts. Key whole-APSE attributes are discussed along with general approaches to whole-APSE assessment.

Chapter 4 and subsequent chapters are "formal chapters" built around a standard format and formal grammar. Each of the formal chapters corresponds to one index of the Classification Schema. The structure and use of these chapters are the focus of the material found in Chapter 2.

The appendices include a description of the formal grammar, a glossary of acronyms and abbreviations, a document citation list, and a composite index.

## 2. USE OF THE REFERENCE SYSTEM

This chapter provides a step-by-step explanation of how to use the E&V Reference System and the Classification Schema upon which the system is based. Section 2.1 describes the organization of the material. Sections 2.2, 2.3, and 2.4 contain illustrations of uses of the system, presented in increasing levels of sophistication. Section 2.5 provides a global, conceptual view of the system framework. User A (Section 2.2) consults an index of the Reference Manual to find the description of a term that is an element of that index. User B (Section 2.3) consults an index to find an element and several cross references to related elements in another index. User C (Section 2.4) consults a combination of indexes to find references to sections in the Guidebook, which contain explanations of relevant Evaluation or Validation techniques. Brief definitions of several key words and expressions follow:

E&V	- Evaluation and Validation
Evaluation	- Assessing performance and quality
Validation	- Assessing conformance to a standard
E&V Reference System	- Two documents: the E&V Reference Manual and the E&V Guidebook
E&V Classification Schema	- A set of indexes that provide a framework for the E&V Reference Manual.

The schema was initially described in an earlier "E&V Classification Schema Report" [E&V Classification], which was used as the starting point for the schema defined in this manual. Subsequent changes in the schema will be updated in future versions of this manual; the schema report will not be updated.



## 2.1 SYSTEM ORGANIZATION

The entire reference system can be viewed as a structure of multiple indexes. For example, there is a function index and a life cycle phase index, among others. The structure is analogous to the card catalog system in a public library, with its author index, title index, and subject index. To use the card catalog in the library, you must first locate the card that corresponds to the author, title, or subject in which you are interested. Similarly, to use the Reference Manual, you first find the element(s) in which you are interested. The way to do this is to begin by looking at the Table of Contents or the Index at the back of the manual to locate the element(s) in the "formal chapters." The names of the indexes that are formal chapters within the Reference Manual are:

- Life Cycle Phases (Chapter 4)
- APSE Tool Categories (Chapter 5)
- Attributes (Chapter 6)
- Functions (Chapter 7).

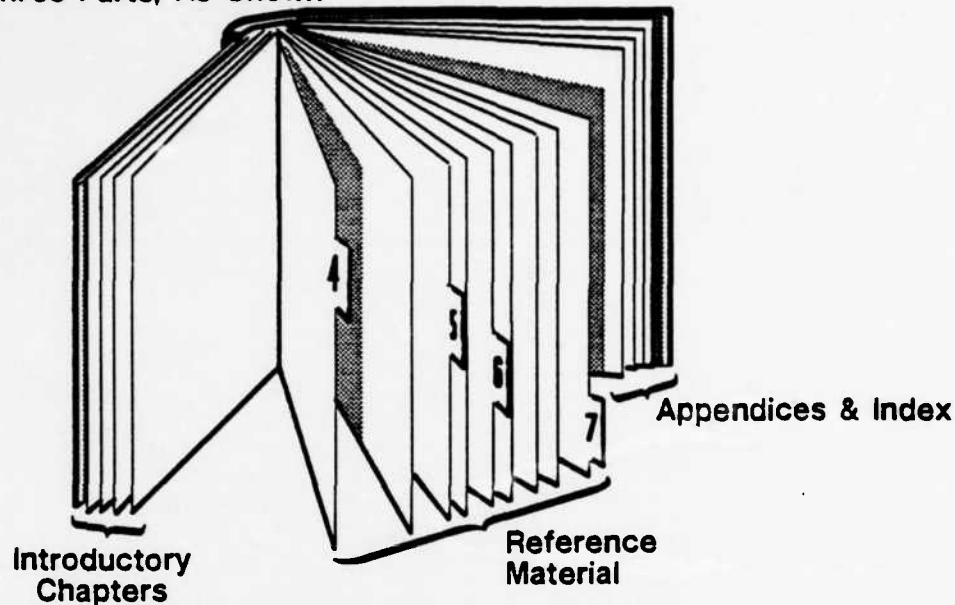
Figures 2.1-1, 2.1-2, and 2.1-3 provide a pictorial view of the organization of the Reference Manual, particularly the structure of the reference material contained in the "middle section." The chapters of this middle section are organized in a consistent, formal manner, using a formal grammar (described in Appendix C). A typical chapter corresponds to one index of the schema. A typical index is organized as a hierarchical structure of elements. For every element there is a "text frame" that has (in general) three parts as shown in Fig. 2.1-3. The text frames are built using the formal grammar. (Details of the formal grammar need not concern the user. It was employed because of the possibility of a future on-line, electronic version of the system, supported by advanced updating and information retrieval techniques.)



## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

The E&V Reference Manual  
Has Three Parts, As Shown

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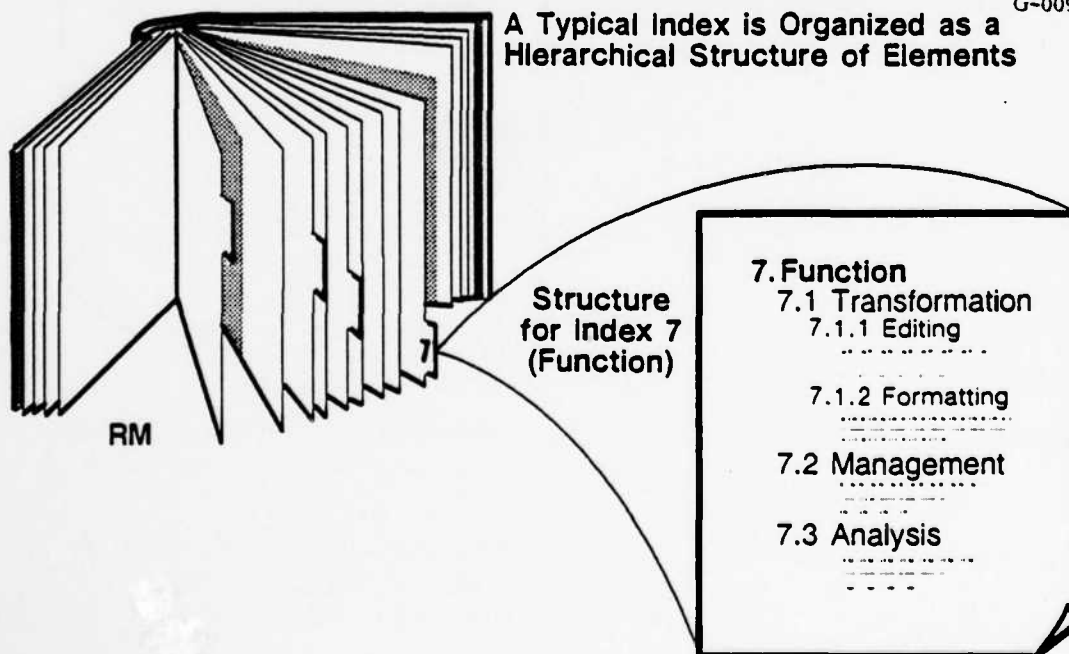


Typically a chapter in the "Reference Material" section corresponds, to one index of the Classification Schema. These chapters are organized in a consistent, formal manner.

Figure 2.1-1 Reference Manual Organization

A Typical Index is Organized as a  
Hierarchical Structure of Elements

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Each Element is Identified by a Number and a Name.

Figure 2.1-2 Reference Material Indexes

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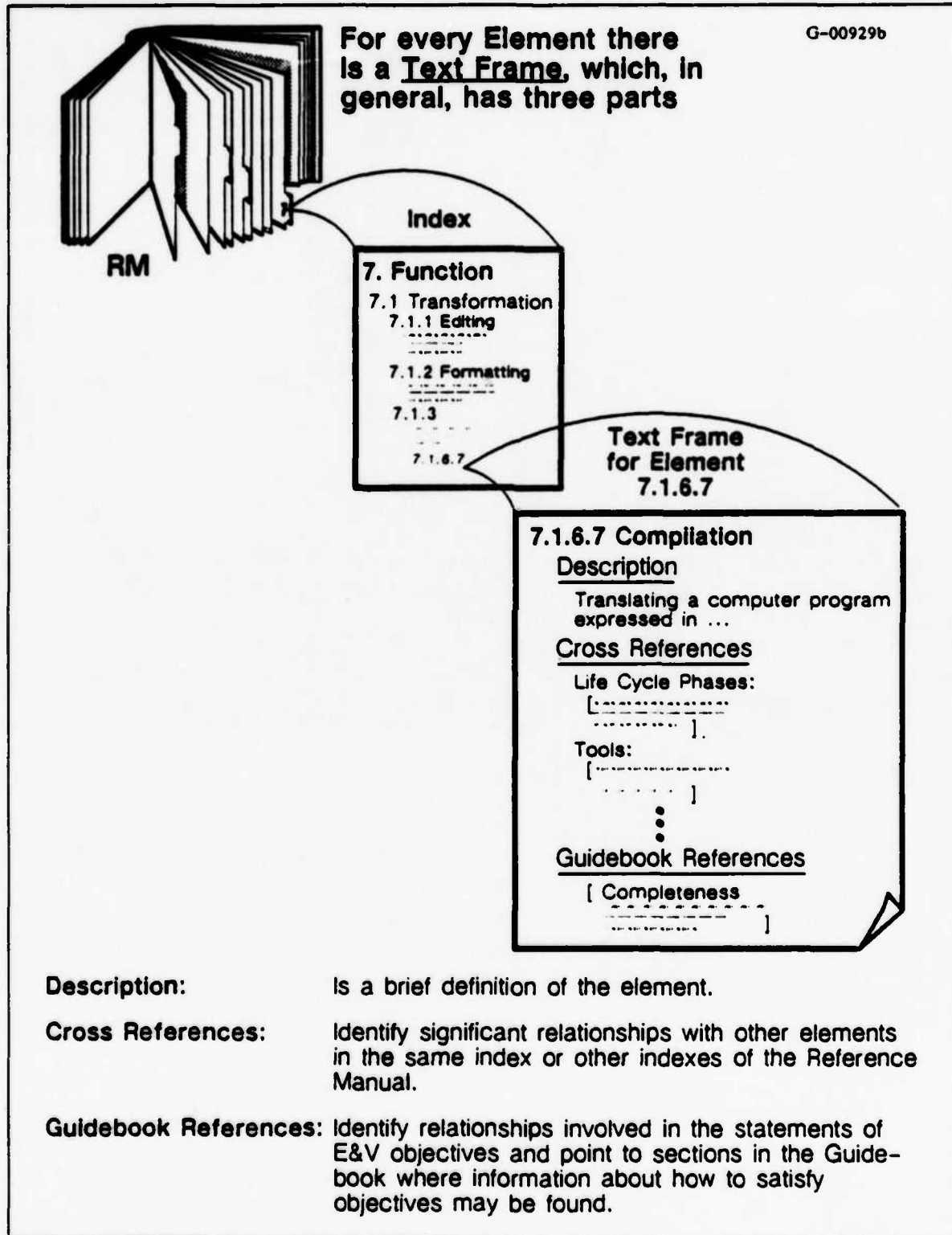


Figure 2.1-3 Text Frames

## 2.2 DESCRIPTION: DIRECT REFERENCE

Our first example of the use of the Reference Manual is "User A" who consults the Attributes Index to find the description of the term "Storage Effectiveness." Figure 2.2-1 is a copy of Section (or Text Frame) 6.4.31. User A may find this frame, for example, by browsing through the Table of Contents or by looking up the term "Storage Effectiveness" in the main Index at the back of the manual. Note that the text frame contains Cross References and Guidebook References as well, but this need not concern User A, who simply seeks a description. The User A scenario is pictorially represented in Fig. 2.2-2, where the boxes are analogous to cabinets in a library card catalog system.

### 6.4.31 Storage Effectiveness

#### Description:

Those characteristics of the software which provide for minimum utilization of storage resources in performing functions. [RADC 1985] The choice between alternative source code constructions based on those taking the minimum number of words of object code or in which the information-packing . . . is high. [DACS 1979]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:	
[Efficiency	6.1.1]
Beneficial Quality Factors:	
Adverse Quality Factors:	
[Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3,
Transportability	6.3.4]

#### Guidebook References:

[Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: ACEC	6.2]

Figure 2.2-1 Sample Attributes Index Frame

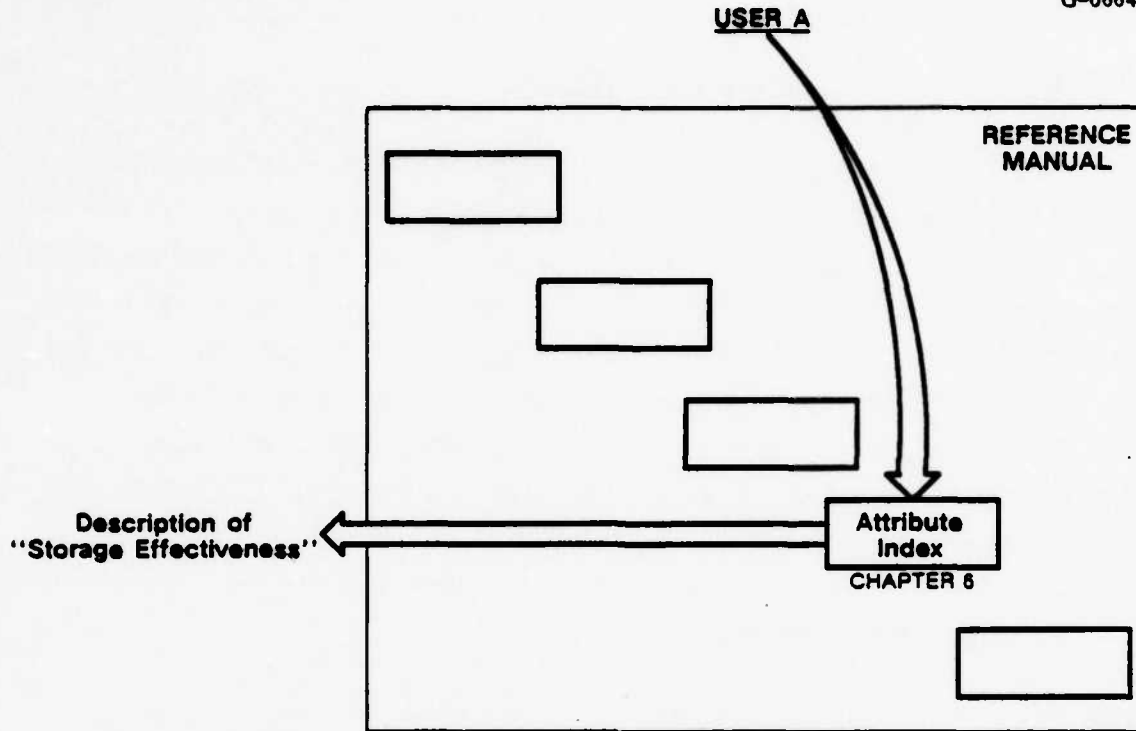


Figure 2.2-2 Example of Direct Reference: User A

### 2.3 CROSS REFERENCE

Our second example of use of the Reference Manual is "User B" who would like to know the names and descriptions of functions associated with a particular life cycle phase. User B first consults the Life Cycle Phases Index, Chapter 4, which outlines the various activities performed under the DoD-STD-2167 model [DoD-STD-2167] for project development. Chapter 4 relates the life cycle phases to the functions typically found within an APSE and the deliverables that are produced in each of the phases. A sample Life Cycle Phases Index Frame is shown in Fig. 2.3-1. This frame represents the sixth phase [4.6 Coding and Unit Testing] and the second group of activities [4.6.2 Transformation] covered in each phase. The Software Development File is the deliverable for this group of activities. User B finds 16 functions that might be performed during this activity listed in the text frame. In each case another text frame is cross referenced in Chapter 7, the Functions Index, where more information about this function is found. The User B scenario is pictorially represented in Fig. 2.3-2.

## 4.6.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Software Development File

(SDF)]

**Functions:**

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.9.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Body Stub Generation	7.1.6.11,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14,
Requirements Reconstruction	7.1.7.2,
Program Generation	7.1.7.3,
Source Reconstruction	7.1.7.4,
Decompilation	7.1.7.5,
Disassembling	7.1.7.6]

Figure 2.3-1 Sample Life Cycle Phase Index Frame

## 2.4 GUIDEBOOK REFERENCE

Our third example of use of the Reference Manual is "User C" who would like to look up a function, learn what attributes are associated with it, and find evaluation techniques relevant to particular function-attribute pairs. User C first consults the Function Index, Chapter 7. A sample Function Index Frame [7.1.6.7 Compilation] is shown in Fig. 2.4-1. Functions are related to life cycle phases and tools. In the example, the function, Compilation, is related to three life cycle phases: Coding and Unit Testing, CSC Integration and Testing, and CSCI Testing. The user of the manual can refer to Chapter 4 to find more information about these phases. The Compiler is the tool that performs the function Compilation. Information about compilers can be found in Chapter 5. User C is interested in evaluation of the

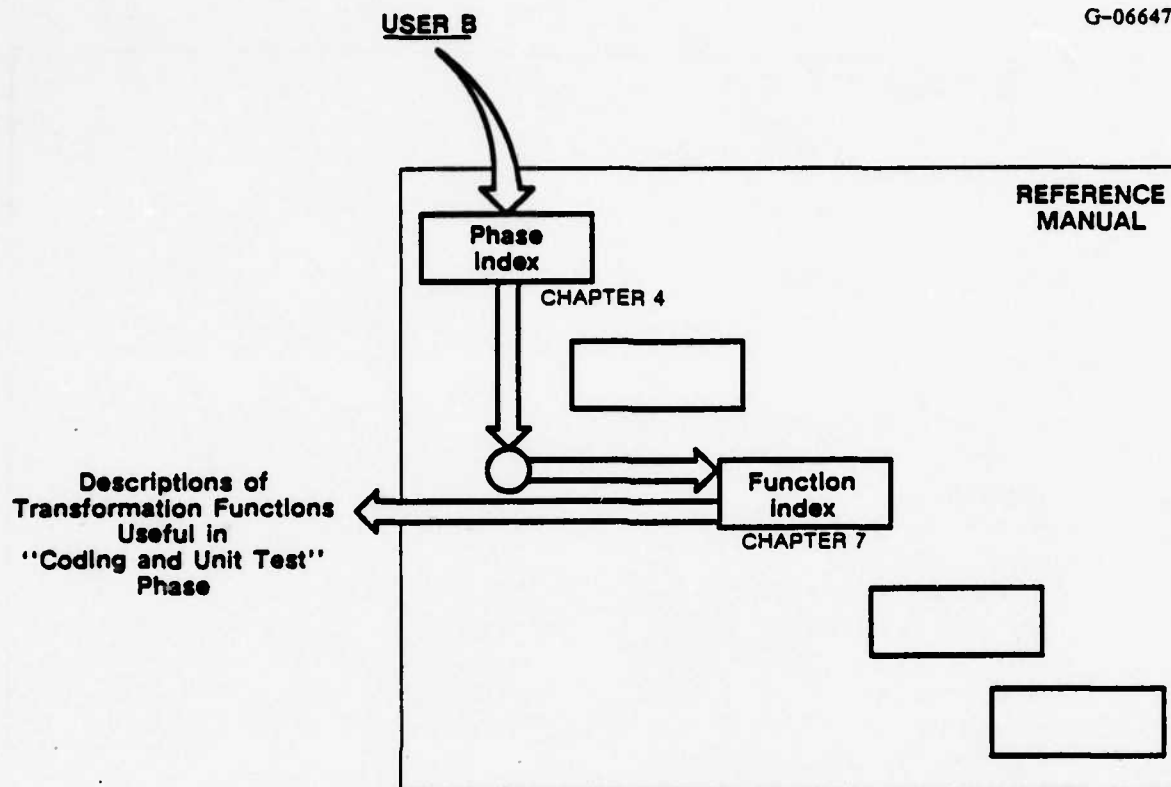


Figure 2.3-2 Example of Cross Reference: User B

compilation function with respect to various attributes. For example, the function-attribute pair Compilation-Processing Effectiveness is represented by the fourth and fifth items under Guidebook References in this text frame. This pair points to sections in the Guidebook called IDA Benchmarks and ACEC which provide additional information on these two E&V techniques. A user of the Reference Manual can find references to these two techniques in the Attribute Index or the Function Index. The User C scenario is pictorially represented in Fig. 2.4-2.

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

### 7.1.6.7 Compilation

#### Description:

Translating a computer program expressed in a procedural or problem-oriented language into object code. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

##### Tools:

[Compiler	5.3.3]
-----------	--------

#### Guidebook References:

[Capacity	6.4.6, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
Completeness	6.4.9, @GB: ACVC	8.1;
Power	6.4.21, @GB: Compilation Checklist	5.1.3;
Processing Effectiveness	6.4.22, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
Processing Effectiveness	6.4.22, @GB: ACEC	6.2;
Storage Effectiveness	6.4.31, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
Storage Effectiveness	6.4.31, @GB: ACEC	6.2]

Figure 2.4-1 Sample Functions Index Frame

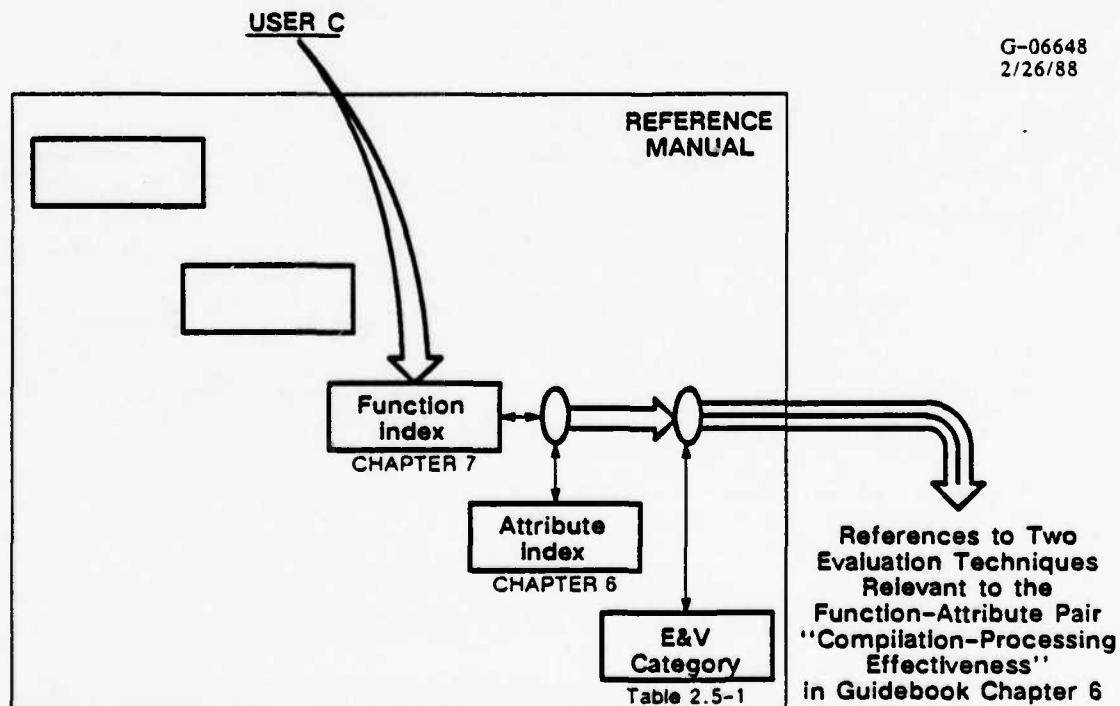


Figure 2.4-2 Example of Guidebook Reference: User C



## 2.5 REFERENCE FRAMEWORK

Figure 2.5-1 depicts the Classification Schema as an internal framework for the Reference Manual. The schema provides paths, within and between indexes, that users can follow to extract information directly or to find sections in the Guidebook that describe elements of E&V technology. The figure also indicates the direct relationships, that is, types of cross references and Guidebook references featured in the Reference Manual.

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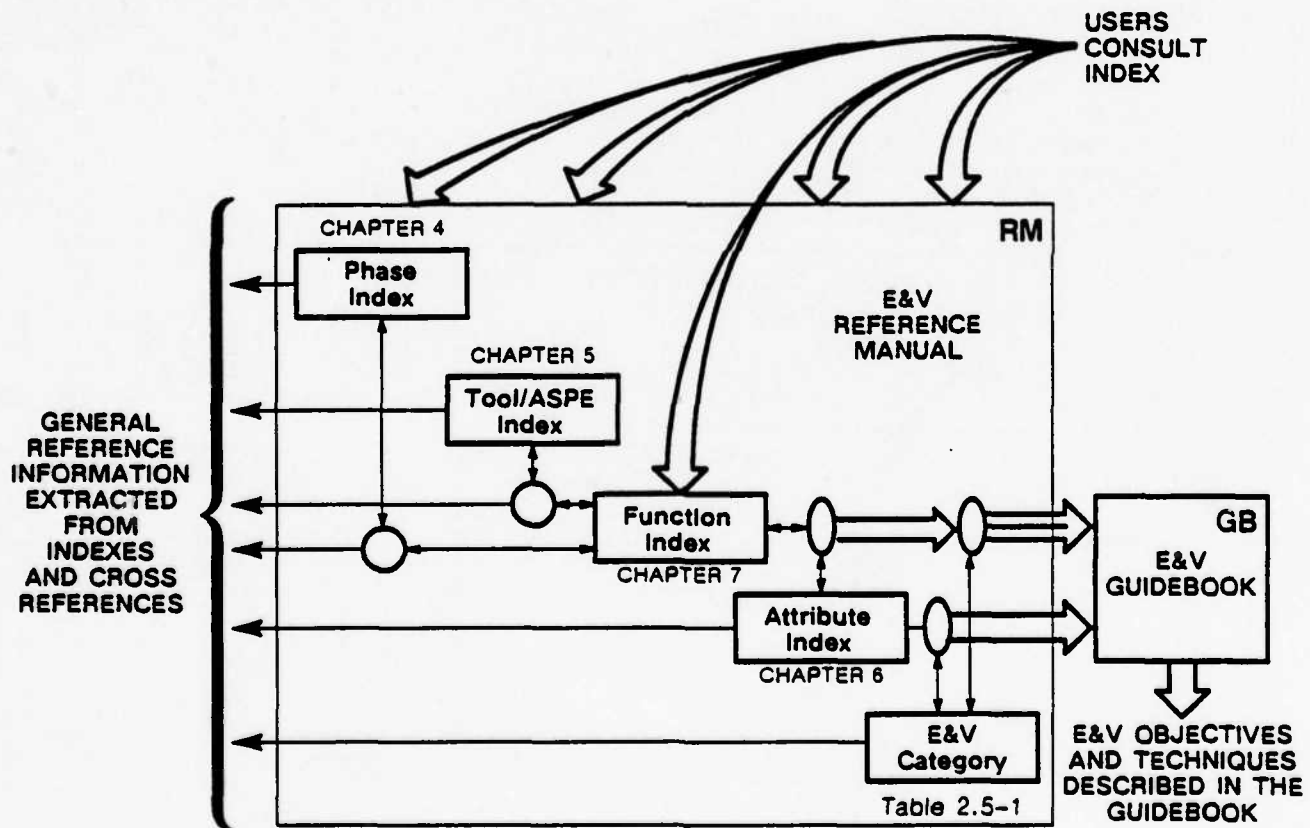


Figure 2.5-1 The Schema as Framework for the Reference Manual



## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

The Function Index is seen to be directly related to all of the other indexes. Thus, it is drawn in a central position in the diagram, indicating a kind of central importance. Attributes, also, play a central role in the overall E&V process, in two ways. First, many assessment objectives are defined in terms of function-attribute pairs, such as compilation-efficiency and editing-power. Second, other attributes (those not "pairing-up" with functions) represent factors or criteria by which APSEs or APSE components are assessed, independent of the functions performed. Examples of the latter are: maintainability, interoperability, maturity, and cost.

Besides the direct relationships indicated in Fig. 2.5-1, indirect relationships can also be useful and are constructed by combining two or more direct relationships. For example, since phases and functions are related and functions and tools are related, it is possible to determine the relationships between phases and tools. It should be noted that not all such constructions will be useful. Such a useless relationship might be life cycle phases and attributes related via function.

The conceptual structure pictured in Fig. 2.5-1 has an open-ended quality in several ways. First, there is no fixed number of indexes; more can be added as desired. As each new index is added a new section of the Reference Manual can be added, providing appropriate definitions and cross-references to other indexes. The new index would be represented by an additional block along the "main diagonal." Second, each individual index may have elements added to it as new understanding of the various aspects of APSEs and the E&V process is gained. The process of modifying the structure of an individual index in this way would take place within the boxes. Finally, the off-diagonal space, above and below the main diagonal, represents the notion that any two-way relationship may be included in the system. Thus, any section may be referenced by other sections, and any section may reference other sections. Also, any two indexes may be involved in a relationship of the type that defines an E&V objective or points to an E&V technique in the Guidebook. Although many of the potential combinations are not expected to be useful or relevant to E&V purposes, the structure permits the consideration of all possibilities.

The procedures described in the Guidebook are organized into chapters by the E&V Category of the procedure. The E&V Categories are described in Table 2.5-1. The two factors which determine what category is appropriate are

TABLE 2.5-1  
E&V CATEGORIES

CATEGORY/ GUIDEBOOK CHAPTER	BASIS FOR ASSESSMENT	MECHANISM	CHARACTERIZATION
A/Chapter 5	Qualitative Judgment	Informal (e.g., Questionnaire)	Subjective Evaluation
B/Chapter 6	Metric	Test Suite	Objective Evaluation
C/Chapter 7	Conformance to a Standard	Informal	Intermediate
D/Chapter 8	Conformance to a Standard	Test Suite	Validation
E/Chapter 9	Conformance to a Standard	Purely Formal Test Suite	Formal Validation

whether a standard exists with which to measure the attribute and what the mechanism is to measure the degree to which the APSE or APSE component possesses the attribute. The categories assigned to a function-attribute pair or functionally independent attribute may change as E&V standards are identified or new techniques are developed where none previously existed. For that reason, techniques for a given attribute or function-attribute pair may span several E&V Categories. Category A through E techniques are found in Chapters 5 through 9 of the Guidebook, respectively.

### 3. WHOLE APSE ISSUES

This chapter is intended as a starting place for those interested in selecting or assessing an APSE considered as a "whole entity" that is "more than the sum of its parts." The chapter, therefore, cannot be organized in the index/text frame style of other chapters in this manual, because that style fits the view of an APSE as a collection of components or functions that can be evaluated one at a time and "added up." Here we take the opposite view -- that the APSE is a total system which serves a project team across an entire software development life cycle -- and that it should be evaluated in terms of overall project goals and team productivity, rather than in terms of individual atomic functions.

Although the technology of "whole APSE assessment" is (at this writing) very immature, there are many helpful materials in the open literature. This chapter may be considered a guide to that literature. It is organized to address the following types of questions:

- What is an APSE?
- How can whole APSEs be viewed?
- What are the key whole APSE attributes?
- How can whole APSEs be assessed?
- Where can relevant information be found?

The first four questions are addressed in Sections 3.1 through 3.4, respectively. Various references to other sections of the E&V Reference Manual (RM), the E&V Guidebook (GB), and open-literature sources are distributed throughout the chapter.

#### 3.1 APSE DEFINITIONS AND ALTERNATIVE NAMES

The acronym APSE stands for "Ada Programming Support Environment." The term "Programming Support Environment" is defined in the "IEEE Standard Glossary of Software Engineering Terminology" [IEEE 1983] as

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

"An integrated collection of tools accessed via a single command language to provide programming support capabilities throughout the software life-cycle. The environment typically includes tools for design, editing, compiling, loading, testing, configuration management, and project management."

Thus, one useful definition of an APSE is the above quotation along with the stipulation that there be at least one Ada compiler among the tools provided. A similar definition for the term IPSE, which stands for "Integrated Project Support Environment," is given [Lehman and Turski 1987] as

"An embodiment of software technology in a collection of tools for capture, representation, control, refinement, transformation, and other manipulation of project related information."

The second name and definition are broader than the first because they refer to total "project" support and information, rather than "programming" support and programs. The distinction between the two is highlighted not only in the Lehman and Turski paper, but in many others, including a survey paper by Houghton and Wallace [Houghton and Wallace 1987]. The latter uses the following terms to characterize most existing environments:

- Framing Environments
- Programming Environments
- General Environments.

Framing environments concentrate on the early stages of the life cycle and tend to be methodology-specific. Programming environments concentrate on the latter part of the life cycle and are oriented toward programming, debugging, and testing. General environments contain basic tools that support all phases of the life cycle and tend to be methodology-free.

Both of the above definitions and discussion are limited in that they are tied to one, traditional view of an APSE. In this view an APSE (or IPSE) is seen as a collection of tools. The following section presents additional views, any of which may become increasingly important to those who wish to select or evaluate APSEs of the future.

## **E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0**

Additional acronyms found in the literature on this same general topic are listed below, among others mentioned previously.

APSE - Ada Programming Support Environment  
IPSE - Integrated Project Support Environment  
PSE - Programming Support Environment  
SDE - Software Development Environment  
SEE - Software Engineering Environment

The term SDE, for example, has been used in the title of several ACM-sponsored conferences, and is the subject of an IEEE tutorial [IEEE 1981]. All of the above are possible key words, under which may be found useful material on whole APSEs or whole APSE E&V, the subject of this chapter.

A definition of an APSE, based on the concept of a collection of tools, is limited in the sense that it describes only a portion of the total environment for software development. As discussed in the paper "The Ecology of Software Environments" [Wasserman 1981a], the total environment or "surroundings" includes such things as the computer itself, peripheral storage and display devices, project management practices, organizational characteristics, and external constraints such as governmental directives and physical workspace factors. All of the above will influence the development and application of whole APSE evaluation techniques.

### **3.2 VIEWS OF AN APSE**

Various ways of viewing an APSE are summarized briefly below. The views differ in terms of both how an APSE is seen -- that is, what sort of conceptual model does the viewer hold -- and by whom is the APSE viewed -- for example, the APSE user would typically have a different view than the APSE builder. The views presented are not necessarily mutually exclusive; an individual's view of a specific APSE may combine aspects of several of the following notions.

#### **3.2.1 APSE Viewed as a Collection of Tools**

This is the traditional view of programming support environments, and is consistent with the standard definition quoted in the previous section. An advantage of

taking this view is that it permits the viewer to characterize an APSE in terms of elements of a functional taxonomy, such as that provided in Chapter 7 [Functions 7]. The characterization can be stated in terms of yes/no answers to a long list of clearly defined questions -- is function x.y.z provided or is it not? A disadvantage of this view is that it may cause the viewer to neglect the crucial whole-APSE issues that are the subject of this chapter, and which are impossible to express in terms of a composition of individual low-level functions.

One version of this view is given in the Stoneman Report [DoD 1980], which pictures a multi-layered, extensible collection built around an inner kernel (KAPSE) and a surrounding minimal (MAPSE) layer of essential tools. This version may have more relevance for APSE builders than for APSE users, since users need not necessarily be aware of the layer in which a particular tool resides.

### **3.2.2 APSE Viewed as a Methodology-Support System**

In this view an APSE is seen as a system that supports a particular development methodology or a particular model of the software development process. It might be strongly tied to a standard set of deliverable products and phases such as those required by the U.S. Department of Defense [DoD-STD-2167] for mission critical software. It might be based upon a coherent software development and maintenance methodology, such as that described in "Life-Cycle Support in the Ada Environment" [McDermid and Ripken 1984]. The latter expresses the view that, "The purpose of a tool is to support a method by automating some aspect of the use or application of the method."

### **3.2.3 APSE Viewed as an Information Management System**

In this view primary emphasis is placed on how project information is stored, retrieved, manipulated, and maintained over the entire life cycle. A key issue is the set of interfaces between tools and the project data base [Houghton and Wallace 1987]; the data base may be considered a tool that is used by other tools and therefore is the interface between them. Another key issue is the control of access to information, and how this is affected by data structure models -- such as hierarchical, relational, transactional, etc. McDermid [McDermid 1985] envisions



three generations of environments as follows. The first generation would be a conventional collection of Ada tools tied to a Unix-like environment. The second generation would be based on a data base schema that provides appropriate life cycle support, but has a static, non-adaptive structure. The third generation would provide a dynamic, adaptive information management system that can encapsulate any underlying data base schema.

Another key set of issues to be addressed are those specific to the Ada compilation process. A unique feature of the Ada language is that inter-unit dependencies exist at compilation time. Source code units can be compiled separately, but not independently. The implications of this feature are discussed further in Section 3.3.1 under Integrity.

### **3.2.4 APSE Viewed as a User-Oriented, Interactive System**

This view emphasizes user interfaces and human factors. According to the authors of a survey paper [Houghton and Wallace 1987], "Many systems that measure poorly in terms of human factors, including most traditional operating systems, have withstood the test of time. . . . The real users are the systems programmers or gurus." (But, in the future) "Software engineering environments . . . should not require a system expert as an interface between the software engineer and the environment." A conference overview paper [Henderson 1987] sees "a trend toward the use of graphics." The desire for graphical interactive workstations is echoed in a paper on personal development systems [Gutz et al 1981] with the words, "time sharing is an idea whose time is gone." An important set of issues concerns the different roles of various users of the system, different modes of use for each, and how the system orients its support to the current user/mode. An influential set of concepts has come from the world of artificial intelligence, such as the "incremental enrichment" style of LISP program development [Barstow and Shrobe 1981].

### **3.2.5 APSE Viewed as a Knowledge-Based Expert System**

In this view components of an APSE (or conceivably the entire APSE) are created as expert systems based on the past experience of human experts in specific



domains. One issue of IEEE Expert [IEEE Expert 1986] contains a collection of papers which address this possibility. A paper in this collection [Zuolkernan et al 1986] outlines some steps to determine the feasibility of this approach and treats the specific area of software testing as a case study. This view may be considered a special, advanced case of the preceding view, where the style of user-interaction is that of an "expert assistant."

### **3.2.6 APSE Viewed as a Stable Framework**

This view has been advocated by C.M. McKay of U. Houston Clear Lake [McKay 1987], and is motivated by the need to support large, complex, non-stop, distributed, long-lived systems such as the NASA Space Station. The APSE is viewed as a stable framework to which new or improved tools can be added over time without interfering with or invalidating previous work. The framework is defined in terms of standard phases and deliverables, in one dimension, and stable interface sets separating tools and various classes of objects, in the other dimension. Ideally, the stability of the framework and its interface sets will allow both the flight system and its support environment to evolve incrementally as reliable, maintainable systems.

## **3.3 KEY ATTRIBUTES OF WHOLE APSES**

This section provides a brief discussion of what appear to be some of the key whole-APSE attributes. The discussion is organized in accordance with the attribute taxonomy [Attributes 6] given in Chapter 6 of this manual, which employs three top-level "acquisition concern" categories:

- Performance Attributes (6.1)
- Design Attributes (6.2)
- Adaptation Attributes (6.3).

Under each of these is a second-level set of "quality factors", such as Efficiency, Integrity, etc. These are further decomposed into "criteria", some of which apply to more than one quality factor. All the criteria attributes are listed alphabetically in Section 6.4 of the Attributes Index.

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

The definitions given in Chapter 6 are very component-oriented. For example, the definition of Efficiency [Efficiency 6.1.1] includes the words, "The extent to which a component fulfills its purpose using a minimum of computing resources." A whole-APSE version of the definition of Efficiency might read, "The extent to which an APSE supports life cycle phases using a minimum of development-team resources." This same kind of language modification is used throughout the discussion to follow.

The selection of attributes highlighted below has been influenced by discussions within the E&V Team and by the following papers (some of which make reference to many other papers): "Toward Integrated Software Development Environments" [Wasserman 1981b], "Software Development Environment Issues as Related to Ada" [Notkin and Haberman 1981], "Essential Properties of IPSEs" [Lehman and Turski 1987], and "Characteristics and Functions of Software Engineering Environments: An Overview" [Houghton and Wallace 1987].

A quotation from another paper by Wasserman [Wasserman 1981a] perhaps best sets the stage for this discussion of key whole-APSE attributes. He says, "The goal is to create an environment that not only enhances developer productivity but also supports the creation of superior products."

### 3.3.1 Performance Attributes

[Efficiency 6.1.1] - As stated above, efficiency, in the whole-APSE context, is measured in terms of resources used by an entire team in performing an entire phase or major "chunk" of work during development of a software product. This attribute is clearly related to the overall project goal of team productivity.

[Integrity 6.1.2] - This attribute deals with the extent to which access to the software environment or other data is controlled, especially for the purposes of monitoring status, preserving integrity of different versions, and controlling changes. It is an attribute of an important set of management functions that greatly influence team productivity and product quality.

A critical aspect of this attribute concerns the treatment of the unique Ada feature (discussed in Section 3.2.3) associated with inter-unit dependencies. In

## **E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0**

managing Ada program library units strict rules apply to the order of compilation. As a project is developed, obsolete units need to be recompiled, compilation order changes, and Ada closure sets may be redefined. Therefore, the APSE's management of Ada source and object modules should be assessed with these special requirements in mind.

**[Usability/Anomaly Management 6.1.5/6.4.2]**

and

**[Usability/Cost 6.1.5/6.4.11]**

and

**[Usability/Maturity 6.1.5/6.4.18]** – These are the aspects of usability that naturally concern managers and controllers of facility investment resources. Anomaly management affects the probability that an APSE will be functionally ready at some specified point in time. It must operate, of course, on available hardware. Absence of such availability in a timely way would naturally be disastrous.

Cost includes the cost of purchase or lease, installation, user assistance, and maintenance. Its importance is self-evident.

Maturity is the extent to which an APSE has been used in the development of deliverable software by typical users and to which the feedback from that use has been reflected in improvements.

**[Usability/Operability 6.1.5/6.4.20]**

and

**[Usability/Training 6.1.5/6.4.36]** – These represent the human-factors aspects of usability such as ease-of-use, ease-of-learning, on-line help features, and consistency of interfaces. This set of attributes will have a major influence not only on long-term productivity, but on the early acceptance of an APSE by individuals and the team as a whole. The resulting impact on motivation and team spirit can be crucial.

### 3.3.2 Design Attributes

[Correctness/Completeness 6.2.1/6.4.9] - This is the extent to which an APSE supports the complete set of operations necessary to perform its intended function, which is to provide full support to a development team across an entire product life cycle. This attribute could be interpreted in a minimal way, listing only truly essential (MAPSE) functions necessary for a particular project. Alternatively, it could be interpreted as a list of functions desired to provide the capability to produce high-quality products.

[Maintainability/Self-Descriptiveness 6.2.2/6.4.28] - In the whole-APSE context the aspect of this attribute to be emphasized concerns the underlying data base or schema used to store and retrieve project data. In one of the papers cited above [Lehman and Turski 1987] this attribute was called data-structuredness. The Ada-Europe document "Selecting an Ada Environment" [Lyons and Nissen 1986] says, "It is now generally recognized that the totality of information that a project must store, consists not only of individual entities containing data but also of the relationships between them, such as the facts that a particular object file has been compiled from a particular source file, that a source file implements a particular specification, or that an error report relates to a particular release of a system."

[Verifiability, Testability 6.2.3] - This is the extent to which an APSE facilitates evaluation of its own performance, so that productivity and quality metrics can be gathered and analyzed. It is through the use of this attribute that the extensibility (see below) of an APSE can be exploited effectively in a continual process of improvement.

### 3.3.3 Adaptation Attributes

[Expandability/Augmentability 6.3.1/6.4.4] - This is the extent to which an APSE facilitates the addition of new capabilities in response to needs that go beyond its original requirements. The new capabilities could include new functions, expanded data capacity, or new types of data relationships. The word used to describe this feature in several of the papers cited above is extensibility. Given the current state of the art and rapid pace of change of environment technology, the presence of this

quality (however it is achieved) appears necessary in order to provide a path for evolutionary improvements.

[Interoperability/Commonality 6.3.2/6.4.7] - This is the ability of APSEs to exchange data base objects and their relationships without conversion of formats, and the use of interface standards (e.g., CAIS [@CAIS]) to facilitate such exchanges.

[Transportability 6.3.4] - This is the extent to which an APSE supports the movement of software components to or from another APSE without change in functionality or reprogramming, and the use of interface standards (e.g., CAIS) to facilitate such movements.

### 3.4 APPROACHES TO WHOLE-APSE E&V

This section provides a brief discussion of approaches to whole-APSE assessment, including both evaluation of performance and quality, and validation of conformance to standards. References to *Guidebook sections and other documents* are included, in cases where there are known examples of existing assessors or assessment products under development. Such assessors can be categorized generally as either "tools" or "aids." A more refined breakdown is the following:

- Benchmarks and Test Suites (Tools)
- Questionnaires (Aids)
- Monitored Experiments (Aids that may use Tools)
- Decision Aids (Aids that may use Tools and other Aids).

These are discussed, in turn, in the following four subsections.

#### 3.4.1 Benchmarks and Test Suites

Benchmarks are standard tests used to measure the execution, performance or acceptability of an APSE function or set of functions. A test suite is an organized collection of such tests. The Ada Compiler Validation Capability

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

[@ACVC 1986] is a test suite designed to test conformance of an Ada compiler to the formal definition of the language [@DoD 1983]. A prototype compiler performance evaluation test suite has been generated by the Institute for Defense Analysis [@GB: 6.1], and a more carefully engineered set known as the ACEC or Ada Compiler Evaluation Capability [@GB: 6.2] is being developed, under an E&V Task contract, by the Boeing Company. Another collection of Ada compiler performance tests has been gathered by the ACM SIGAda Performance Issues Working Group [@PIWG 1987]. Results of these tests, run on a number of commercial compilers, will be published in the open literature.

### 3.4.2 Questionnaires

Questionnaires are used to gather data from vendors or users of tools and APSEs. Examples of such data might include specification parameters, design features, historical information, typical usage scenarios, implementation strategies, enhancement plans or desires, and problem reports. An early example, in Ada terms, of such a questionnaire was one applied to the evaluation of the ROLM Ada Work Center [@Castor 1983].

A whole-APSE-oriented example of the use of questionnaires is the book "Selecting an Ada Environment" [@Lyons and Nissen 1986], which is synopsized in the E&V Guidebook [@GB: 4.12]. The book is organized around background discussions of various topics followed by appropriate questions addressing each topic. The final chapter begins with the following set of high-level questions appropriate for a potential purchaser of an APSE:

- a) What does the environment consist of?
- b) In particular, what tools are supplied?
- c) What are the deliverables?
- d) What does it cost?
- e) What support is available?
- f) Can extra tools be added to the environment easily?
- g) What are the conditions of use (number of users, involvement of third parties, etc)?



- h) What hardware and software resources (including licenses) are needed to support the environment?"

More detailed questions follow, under specific headings such as support, interfaces, and other issues.

### **3.4.3 Monitored Experiments**

Monitored experiments, based on model projects involving an aggregation of APSE functions or tools, can be performed using APSEs or APSE components to gather data in a systematic and controlled manner. These experiments can be used for both qualitative and quantitative assessments of the functionality, usability, and performance, as well as for the more informal characteristics of APSEs.

### **3.4.4 Decision Aids**

Decision aids allow a user to assess an APSE from a particular point of view. Decision aids may combine the results of a number of tests, questionnaires, and/or monitored experiments, each of which is weighted according to its value for the view being considered [ @GB 3].



#### 4. LIFE CYCLE PHASES

This chapter deals with the life cycle phases served by the support environment. The foundation for this discussion is DoD-STD-2167 [DoD-STD-2167]. The phases that are chosen to represent the progression of activities depend on the view that a person has of the APSE. If one thinks of the APSE as only providing an environment for developing software, then the phases can be limited to the following six:

- Software Requirements Analysis
- Preliminary Design
- Detailed Design
- Coding and Unit Testing
- CSC Integration and Testing
- CSCI Testing.

However, if one sees the APSE as providing support across the entire system life cycle (Integrated Project Support Environment, or IPSE, rather than APSE) [Whole APSE Issues 3.], then the following five phases should be added as well:

- System Concepts
- System Requirements Analysis
- System Integration and Testing
- Operational Testing and Evaluation
- Change Requirements.

Of the above five phases, the first two precede the six software development phases and the next two follow the six phases in the overall system life cycle. The last phase, change requirements, is a phase that may be started in parallel with any of the other phases and addresses the issues of enhancement, error correction, and modification.

Also, a global life cycle 'phase' is introduced. This is not a true life cycle phase, but is really a phase-less abstraction. This 'phase' provides a convenient way to show that certain functions perform services across the entire life cycle that are not specific to a single phase or group of phases. An example of a global function is general purpose text editing.

Chapter 5 of DoD-STD-2167 lists the detailed activities for each of the six software development life cycle phases. These activities fall into the following four general areas:

- Management
- Transformation
- Analysis
- Operation and Support.

These four activities are used as a second-level of classification under each top-level life cycle phase division of this chapter.

Figure 4-1 shows the relationships between the life cycle phases and the other elements in the Reference Manual. Each of the life cycle phases are described in the following sections and under each section are four subsections that deal with each of the general areas of activities. The functions specified for each of the life cycle phases are those that are typically used in the phase.

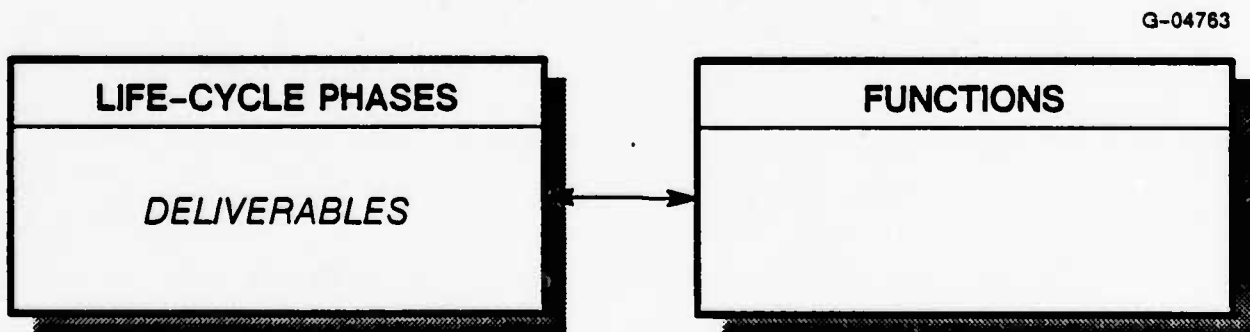


Figure 4-1 Life Cycle Phase Relationships

## 4.1 SYSTEM CONCEPTS

### Description:

#### 4.1.1 Management

### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

### 4.1.2 Transformation

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Text Editing

7.1.1.1]

### 4.1.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

#### 4.1.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

## 4.2 SYSTEM REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

### Description:

#### 4.2.1 Management

### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:



## 4.2.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Operational Concept Document	(OCD),
System/Segment Specification	(SSS),
Prime Item Development Specification]	

#### Functions:

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
System Requirements Translation	7.1.6.1,
Requirements to Natural Language Translation	7.1.6.3]

### 4.2.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Requirements Simulation  
Requirements Prototyping]

7.3.2.1,  
7.3.2.2]

#### 4.2.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

## 4.3 SOFTWARE REQUIREMENTS ANALYSIS

### Description:

Those activities of the life cycle pertaining to the establishment of system requirements and a complete set of functional, performance, and interface requirements for each CSCI. [DoD-STD-2167: 5.1]

### 4.3.1 Management

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Software Development Plan	(SDP),
Software Standards and Procedures Manual	(SSPM),
Software Configuration Management Plan	(SCMP),
Software Quality Evaluation Plan	(SQEP)]

#### Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Specification Management	7.2.1.6,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5]

### 4.3.2 Transformation

#### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Operational Concept Document	(OCD),
Software Requirements Specification	(SRS),
Interface Requirements Specification	(IRS)]

**Functions:**

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Software Requirements Translation	7.1.6.2,
Requirements to Natural Language Translation	7.1.6.3]

### 4.3.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

##### Deliverables:

##### Functions:

[Tracking	7.2.2.6,
Data Flow Analysis	7.3.1.3,
Functional Analysis	7.3.1.4,
Interface Analysis	7.3.1.5,
Traceability Analysis	7.3.1.6,
Testability Analysis	7.3.1.7,
Test Condition Analysis	7.3.1.8,
Quality Analysis	7.3.1.9,
Requirements Simulation	7.3.2.1,
Requirements Prototyping	7.3.2.2]

#### 4.3.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:



## 4.4 PRELIMINARY DESIGN

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the development of a modular, top-level design of each CSCI from the software requirements. [DoD-STD-2167: 5.2]

### 4.4.1 Management

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Software Development Plan	(SDP),
Software Standards and Procedures Manual	(SSPM),
Software Configuration Management Plan	(SCMP),
Software Quality Evaluation Plan	(SQEP)]

#### Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Specification Management	7.2.1.6,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5]

#### 4.4.2 Transformation

##### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Software Top Level Design Document	(STLDD),
Software Detailed Design Document	(SDDD),
Interface Design Document	(IDD),
Data Base Design Document	(DBDD)]

**Functions:**

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Preliminary Design Translation	7.1.6.4,
Design Generation	7.1.7.1,
Requirements Reconstruction	7.1.7.2]

### 4.4.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

[Software Test Plan

(STP)]

Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms

7.1.2.3,

Tracking

7.2.2.6,

Interface Analysis

7.3.1.5,

Quality Analysis

7.3.1.9,

Complexity Measurement

7.3.1.10,

Completeness Checking

7.3.1.12,

Consistency Checking

7.3.1.13,

Cross Reference

7.3.1.17,

Invocation Analysis

7.3.1.19,

Scanning

7.3.1.20,

Structured Walkthrough

7.3.1.21

Simulation and Modeling

7.3.2.3.

Design Prototyping

7.3.2.4,

Formal Verification

7.3.3]

#### 4.4.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Computer System Operator's Manual	(CSOM),
Software User's Manual	(SUM),
Computer System Diagnostic Manual	(CSDM),
Computer Resources Integrated Support Document	(CRISD)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3]
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## 4.5 DETAILED DESIGN

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the development of a modular, detailed design of each CSCI from the preliminary design. [DoD-STD-2167: 5.3]

### 4.5.1 Management

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Software Development Plan	(SDP),
Software Standards and Procedures Manual	(SSPM),
Software Configuration Management Plan	(SCMP),
Software Quality Evaluation Plan	(SQEP)]

#### Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Specification Management	7.2.1.6,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5]

## 4.5.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Software Detailed Design Document	(SDDD),
Interface Design Document	(IDD),
Data Base Design Document	(DBDD),
Software Development File	(SDF)]

#### Functions:

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Detailed Design Translation	7.1.6.5,
Design Generation	7.1.7.1,
Requirements Reconstruction	7.1.7.2]

### 4.5.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

[Software Test Description (STD)]

Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Tracking	7.2.2.6,
Interface Analysis	7.3.1.5,
Quality Analysis	7.3.1.9,
Complexity Measurement	7.3.1.10,
Completeness Checking	7.3.1.12,
Consistency Checking	7.3.1.13,
Cross Reference	7.3.1.17,
Invocation Analysis	7.3.1.19,
Scanning	7.3.1.20,
Structured Walkthrough	7.3.1.21,
Simulation and Modeling	7.3.2.3,
Design Prototyping	7.3.2.4,
Formal Verification	7.3.3,
Symbolic Execution	7.3.4]

#### 4.5.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Computer System Operator's Manual	(CSOM),
Software User's Manual	(SUM),
Computer System Diagnostic Manual	(CSDM),
Computer Resources Integrated Support Document	(CRISD),
Software Programmer's Manual	(SPM),
Firmware Support Manual	(FSM)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3]
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## 4.6 CODING AND UNIT TESTING

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the coding and testing of each unit comprising the detailed design. [DoD-STD-2167: 5.4]

### 4.6.1 Management

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Software Development Plan	(SDP),
Software Standards and Procedures Manual	(SSPM),
Software Configuration Management Plan	(SCMP),
Software Quality Evaluation Plan	(SQEP)]

#### Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Test Data Management	7.2.1.8,
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5]

## 4.6.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Software Development File (SDF)]

**Functions:**

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Body Stub Generation	7.1.6.11,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14,
Requirements Reconstruction	7.1.7.2,
Program Generation	7.1.7.3,
Source Reconstruction	7.1.7.4,
Decompilation	7.1.7.5,
Disassembling	7.1.7.6]

### 4.6.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Software Test Procedure

(STPR)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Tracking	7.2.2.6,
Data Flow Analysis	7.3.1.3,
Interface Analysis	7.3.1.5,
Quality Analysis	7.3.1.9,
Complexity Measurement	7.3.1.10,
Completeness Checking	7.3.1.12,
Consistency Checking	7.3.1.13,
Cross Reference	7.3.1.17,
Invocation Analysis	7.3.1.19,
Scanning	7.3.1.20,
Structured Walkthrough	7.3.1.21,
Auditing	7.3.1.22,
Error Checking	7.3.1.23,
Statistical Analysis	7.3.1.24,
Statistical Profiling	7.3.1.25,
Structure Checking	7.3.1.26,
Type Analysis	7.3.1.27,
Units Analysis	7.3.1.28,
I/O Specification Analysis	7.3.1.29,
Debugging	7.3.2.5,
Executable Assertion Checking	7.3.2.6,
Constraint Evaluation (Contention)	7.3.2.7,
Coverage/Frequency Analysis	7.3.2.8,
Mutation Analysis	7.3.2.9,
Testing	7.3.2.10,
Regression Testing	7.3.2.11,
Resource Utilization	7.3.2.12,
Emulation	7.3.2.13,
Timing Analysis	7.3.2.14,
Tuning	7.3.2.15,
Formal Verification	7.3.3,
Symbolic Execution	7.3.4]

#### 4.6.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Computer System Operator's Manual	(CSOM),
Software User's Manual	(SUM),
Computer System Diagnostic Manual	(CSDM)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3]
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## 4.7 CSC INTEGRATION AND TESTING

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the integration of units of code and the performance of informal tests on aggregates of integrated units.

[@DoD-STD-2167: 5.5]

### 4.7.1 Management

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

[Software Development Plan	(SDP),
Software Standards and Procedures Manual	(SSPM),
Software Configuration Management Plan	(SCMP),
Software Quality Evaluation Plan	(SQEP)]

#### Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Test Data Management	7.2.1.8,
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5]

## 4.7.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Software Development File	(SDF)]
----------------------------	--------

**Functions:**

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Body Stub Generation	7.1.6.11,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14,
Requirements Reconstruction	7.1.7.2,
Program Generation	7.1.7.3,
Source Reconstruction	7.1.7.4,
Decompilation	7.1.7.5,
Disassembling	7.1.7.6]

### 4.7.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

[Software Test Procedure

(STPR)]

Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms

7.1.2.3,

Tracking

7.2.2.6,

Data Flow Analysis

7.3.1.3,

Interface Analysis

7.3.1.5,

Quality Analysis

7.3.1.9,

Complexity Measurement

7.3.1.10,

Completeness Checking

7.3.1.12,

Consistency Checking

7.3.1.13,

Cross Reference

7.3.1.17,

Invocation Analysis

7.3.1.19,

Scanning

7.3.1.20,

Structured Walkthrough

7.3.1.21,

Auditing

7.3.1.22,

Error Checking

7.3.1.23,

Statistical Profiling

7.3.1.25,

Structure Checking

7.3.1.26,

Type Analysis

7.3.1.27,

Units Analysis

7.3.1.28,

I/O Specification Analysis

7.3.1.29,

Debugging

7.3.2.5,

Executable Assertion Checking

7.3.2.6,

Constraint Evaluation (Contention)

7.3.2.7,

Coverage/Frequency Analysis

7.3.2.8,

Mutation Analysis

7.3.2.9,

Testing

7.3.2.10,

Regression Testing

7.3.2.11,

Resource Utilization

7.3.2.12,

Emulation

7.3.2.13,

Timing Analysis

7.3.2.14,

Tuning

7.3.2.15,

Symbolic Execution

7.3.4,

Problem Report Analysis

7.3.5]

#### 4.7.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Computer System Operator's Manual	(CSOM),
Software User's Manual	(SUM),
Computer System Diagnostic Manual	(CSDM)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3]
------------------------------------	----------



## 4.8 CSCI TESTING

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the conduct of formal tests on each CSCI and the recording/analysis of test results. [DoD-STD-2167: 5.6]

### 4.8.1 Management

#### Cross References:

##### Deliverables:

[Software Development Plan	(SDP).
Software Standards and Procedures Manual	(SSPM).
Software Configuration Management Plan	(SCMP).
Software Quality Evaluation Plan	(SQEP)]

##### Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Test Data Management	7.2.1.8,
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5]

## 4.8.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Software Product Specification	(SPS),
Version Description Document	(VDD),
Software Development File	(SDF)]

**Functions:**

[Import/Export	7.2.3.6,
Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14]

### 4.8.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

[Software Test Report

(STR)]

Functions:

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms

7.1.2.3,

Tracking

7.2.2.6,

Quality Analysis

7.3.1.9,

Debugging

7.3.2.5,

Coverage/Frequency Analysis

7.3.2.8,

Testing

7.3.2.10,

Regression Testing

7.3.2.11,

Resource Utilization

7.3.2.12,

Emulation

7.3.2.13,

Timing Analysis

7.3.2.14,

Tuning

7.3.2.15,

Problem Report Analysis

7.3.5]

#### 4.8.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Computer System Operator's Manual	(CSOM),
Software User's Manual	(SUM),
Computer System Diagnostic Manual	(CSDM)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3]
------------------------------------	----------

## 4.9 SYSTEM INTEGRATION AND TESTING

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the successive integration and testing of CSCIs and HWCIs to validate that the complete system is properly integrated and satisfies system requirements.

### 4.9.1 Management

### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

## 4.9.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

#### Functions:

[Import/Export	7.2.3.6,
Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14]

### 4.9.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Import/Export

Problem Report Analysis

7.2.3.6,

7.3.5]

#### **4.9.4 Operation And Support**

##### **Cross References:**

Deliverables:

Functions:



## 4.10 OPERATIONAL TESTING AND EVALUATION

### **Description:**

Those activities in the life cycle where the system is tested and evaluated in surroundings which are as operationally realistic as possible to determine that the system will satisfactorily perform the mission for which it was designed.

### 4.10.1 **Management**

### **Cross References:**

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Evaluation Results Management

7.2.1.9]

## 4.10.2 Transformation

### Cross References:

#### Deliverables:

#### Functions:

[Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14]

### 4.10.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Import/Export  
Problem Report Analysis

7.2.3.6,  
7.3.5]

#### 4.10.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

## 4.11 CHANGE REQUIREMENTS

### Description:

Those activities in the life cycle pertaining to the support (error detection/correction) and enhancement of the operational CSCIs. Often, this activity will result in a series of software developments potentially requiring tool features (besides Global features) different from all preceding life cycle activities.

### 4.11.1 Management

### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

### 4.11.2 Transformation

#### Cross References:

**Deliverables:**

[Engineering Change Proposal	(ECP),
Specification Change Notice	(SCN)]

**Functions:**

[Predefined and User-Defined Forms	7.1.2.3,
Assembling	7.1.6.6,
Compilation	7.1.6.7,
Conversion	7.1.6.8,
Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9,
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10,
Preamble Generation	7.1.6.12,
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,
Interpretation	7.1.6.14]

### 4.11.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Change Impact Analysis

7.3.6.1]

#### 4.11.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:



## 4.12 GLOBAL

### Description:

Represents those general support features which include common (in implementation and use) software elements or functions. Global features can be included in each life cycle activity.

### 4.12.1 Management

### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Data Base (Object) Management	7.2.1.1,
Documentation Management	7.2.1.2,
File Management	7.2.1.3,
Electronic Mail	7.2.1.4,
Electronic Conferencing	7.2.1.5,
Cost Estimation	7.2.2.1,
Quality Specification	7.2.2.2,
Scheduling	7.2.2.3,
Work Breakdown Structure	7.2.2.4,
Configuration Management	7.2.2.7,
Command Language Processing	7.2.3.1,
Input/Output Support	7.2.3.2,
Kernel	7.2.3.3]

#### 4.12.2 Transformation

##### Cross References:

###### Deliverables:

###### Functions:

[Text Editing	7.1.1.1,
Graphics Editing	7.1.1.3,
MIL-STD Format	7.1.2.1,
Table of Contents	7.1.2.2,
On-Line Assistance Processing	7.1.3,
Sort/Merge	7.1.4,
Graphics Generation	7.1.5,
Runtime Environment	7.2.3.5]

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### 4.12.3 Analysis

#### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

[Math/Statistics

Comparison

Spelling Checking

7.2.3.6,

7.3.1.1,

7.3.1.2]

#### 4.12.4 Operation And Support

##### Cross References:

Deliverables:

Functions:

5.

## APSE TOOL CATEGORIES

This chapter deals with APSEs, toolsets, and tools. E&V technology is always applied to APSEs or their components and thus this index will be a natural starting point for many users of the RM. The following sections describe the APSE and its components and relate the components to functions as shown in Fig. 5-1. The relationships between tools and functions given in this chapter are typical (or traditional) relationships. The real capabilities should be determined by the tool specifications, marketing claims, or the like.

There is also a relationship between tools and attributes. Some attributes are related to qualities of the function(s) performed (such as completeness) by the software, while other attributes relate to non-functional aspects (such as modularity) of the software. Thus, to determine how to assess a tool, both the tool-function relationships and the attributes must be explored to identify the metrics to be used.

APSEs are the highest level of toolset. APSEs should contain all the tools and toolsets needed to support the full spectrum of project activities. APSEs, like

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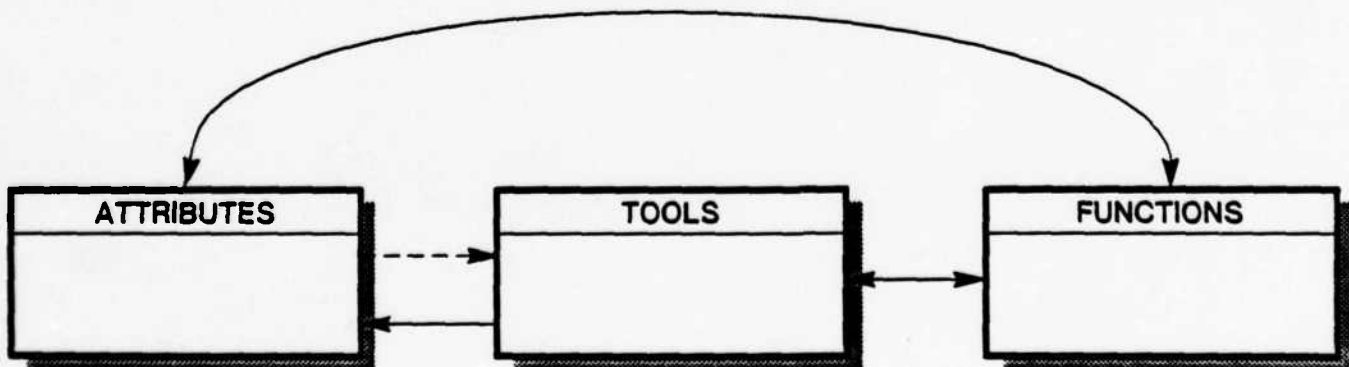


Figure 5-1 Tool Relationships

toolsets, have characteristics that may be assessed as a whole [Whole APSE Issues

3.1. Toolsets are one or more tools which are intimately coupled and support a related set of functions within the APSE. Tools are the smallest APSE components which can be independently acquired. Each section in this chapter describes a toolset category that might be found in an APSE. The subsections within each section give the tool categories that comprise the toolset. Not all toolsets are necessary for an APSE; likewise, for a specific toolset, all tools may not always be present.



## 5.1 COMPUTER MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to access, use, and maintain the hardware and software which consists of the APSE and the system on which it runs.

### 5.1.1 Command Language Processor

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Command Language Processing 7.2.3.1]

### 5.1.2 Archive, Backup, and Retrieval System

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Import/Export 7.2.3.6]

### 5.1.3 Security System

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Kernel 7.2.3.3]

#### **5.1.4 Job Scheduler**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Runtime Environment

7.2.3.5]

#### **5.1.5 Resource Controller**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Runtime Environment

7.2.3.5]

#### **5.1.6 File Manager**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[File Management

7.2.1.3]

#### **5.1.7 Import/Export System**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Import/Export

7.2.3.6]

### 5.1.8 On-Line Assistance Processor

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[On-Line Assistance Processing 7.1.3]

### 5.1.9 Data Base Manager

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Data Base Management 7.2.1.1]

## 5.2 PROJECT MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to plan, develop, and maintain an applications system.

### 5.2.1 Cost Estimator

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Cost Estimation

7.2.2.1]

### 5.2.2 Quality Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Quality Specification  
Quality Assessment

7.2.2.2,  
7.2.2.8]

### 5.2.3 Scheduler

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Scheduling

7.2.2.3]

#### **5.2.4 Work Breakdown Structure**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Work Breakdown Structure 7.2.2.4]

#### **5.2.5 Resource Estimator**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Resource Estimation 7.2.2.5]

#### **5.2.6 Tracking**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Tracking 7.2.2.6]

#### **5.2.7 Configuration Manager**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Configuration Management 7.2.2.7]

### 5.2.8 Problem Report Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Problem Report Analysis

7.3.5]

### 5.2.9 Change Request Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Change Request Analysis

7.3.6]

## 5.3 COMPILATION SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to produce and run software systems.

### 5.3.1 Program Library Manager

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Program Library Management

7.2.1.7]

### 5.3.2 Syntax-Directed Editor

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Text Editing

Syntax And Semantics Checking

7.1.1.1,

7.3.1.15]

### 5.3.3 Compiler

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Compilation

7.1.6.7]

#### 5.3.4 Assembler

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Assembling

7.1.6.6]

#### 5.3.5 Linker

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Linking/Loading

7.1.6.13]

#### 5.3.6 Loader

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Linking/Loading

7.1.6.13]

#### 5.3.7 Interpreter

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Interpretation

7.1.6.14]



### 5.3.8 Runtime Library

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Input/Output Support  
Math/Statistics  
Runtime Environment

7.2.3.2,  
7.2.3.4,  
7.2.3.5]

## 5.4 DOCUMENT SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to develop and produce documents.

### 5.4.1 Document Manager

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Document Management

7.2.1.2]

### 5.4.2 Word Processor

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Text Editing

Syntax And Semantics Checking

7.1.1.1,

7.3.1.15]

### 5.4.3 Spell Checker

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Spelling Checking

7.3.1.2]

#### 5.4.4 Graphics Generator

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Graphics Generation 7.1.5]

#### 5.4.5 Formatter

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Formatting 7.1.2]

## 5.5 DESKTOP SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to do the every-day, administrative tasks of business.

### 5.5.1 Spreadsheet

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Formatting

Math/Statistics

7.1.2,

7.2.3.4]

### 5.5.2 Calculator

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Math/Statistics

7.2.3.4]

### 5.5.3 Address Book

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Sort/Merge

7.1.4]

#### 5.5.4 Electronic Mail

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Electronic Mail

7.2.1.4]

#### 5.5.5 Phone Book

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Sort/Merge

7.1.4]

#### 5.5.6 Electronic Conferencing

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Electronic Conferencing

7.2.1.5]

#### 5.5.7 Calendar

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Scheduling

7.2.2.3]

### 5.5.8 Dictionary

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Sort/Merge

7.1.4]

## 5.6 STATIC ANALYZER SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to do analysis of software systems without actually executing the program(s) being analyzed.

### 5.6.1 Comparator

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Comparison

7.3.1.1]

### 5.6.2 Data Flow Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Data Flow Analysis

7.3.1.3]

### 5.6.3 Functional Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Functional Analysis

7.3.1.4]

#### **5.6.4 Interface Analyzer**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Interface Analysis 7.3.1.5]

#### **5.6.5 Traceability Analyzer**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Traceability Analysis 7.3.1.6]

#### **5.6.6 Testability Analyzer**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Testability Analysis 7.3.1.7]

#### **5.6.7 Test Condition Analyzer**

##### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Test Condition Analysis 7.3.1.8]



### 5.6.8 Quality Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Quality Analysis 7.3.1.9]

### 5.6.9 Complexity Measurer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Complexity Measurement 7.3.1.10]

### 5.6.10 Correctness Checker

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Correctness Checking 7.3.1.11]

### 5.6.11 Completeness Checker

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Completeness Checking 7.3.1.12]

### **5.6.12 Consistency Checker**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Consistency Checking 7.3.1.13]

### **5.6.13 Reusability Analyzer**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Reusability Analysis 7.3.1.14]

### **5.6.14 Syntax And Semantics Checker**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Syntax And Semantics Checking 7.3.1.15]

### **5.6.15 Reachability Analyzer**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:  
[Reachability Analysis 7.3.1.16]

#### 5.6.16 Cross Referencer

##### Cross References:

Functions:

[Cross Reference

7.3.1.17]

#### 5.6.17 Maintainability Analyzer

##### Cross References:

Functions:

[Maintainability Analysis

7.3.1.18]

#### 5.6.18 Invocation Analyzer

##### Cross References:

Functions:

[Invocation Analysis

7.3.1.19]

#### 5.6.19 Scanner

##### Cross References:

Functions:

[Scanning

7.3.1.20]

### **5.6.20 Structured Walkthrough Tool**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Structured Walkthrough

7.3.1.21]

### **5.6.21 Auditor**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Auditing

7.3.1.22]

### **5.6.22 Error Checker**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Error Checking

7.3.1.23]

### **5.6.23 Statistical Analyzer**

#### **Cross References:**

Functions:

[Statistical Analysis

7.3.1.24]

#### 5.6.24 Statistical Profiler

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Statistical Profiling 7.3.1.25]

#### 5.6.25 Structure Checker

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Structure Checking 7.3.1.26]

#### 5.6.26 Type Analyzer

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Type Analysis 7.3.1.27]

#### 5.6.27 Units Analyzer

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Units Analysis 7.3.1.28]

### 5.6.28 I/O Specification Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[I/O Specification Analysis

7.3.1.29]

### 5.6.29 Sizing Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Sizing Analysis

7.3.1.30]

## 5.7 DYNAMIC ANALYZER SYSTEM

### Description:

Those tools needed to do analysis of software systems while actually executing the program(s) or some representation of the system being analyzed.

### 5.7.1 Requirements Simulator

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Requirements Simulation

7.3.2.1]

### 5.7.2 Requirements Prototype

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Requirements Prototyping

7.3.2.2]

### 5.7.3 Simulation And Modelling Tools

#### Cross References:

Functions:

[Simulation And Modelling

7.3.2.3]

#### 5.7.4 Design Prototype

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Design Prototyping 7.3.2.4]

#### 5.7.5 Debugger

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Debugging 7.3.2.5]

#### 5.7.6 Executable Assertion Checker

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Executable Assertion Checking 7.3.2.6]

#### 5.7.7 Constraint Evaluator

##### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Constraint Evaluation 7.3.2.7]



### 5.7.8 Coverage/Frequency Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Coverage/Frequency Analysis 7.3.2.8]

### 5.7.9 Mutation Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Mutation Analysis 7.3.2.9]

### 5.7.10 Testing Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Testing 7.3.2.10]

### 5.7.11 Regression Testing Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Regression Testing 7.3.2.11]

### 5.7.12 Resource Utilization Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Resource Utilization 7.3.2.12]

### 5.7.13 Emulator

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Emulation 7.3.2.13]

### 5.7.14 Timing Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Timing Analysis 7.3.2.14]

### 5.7.15 Tuning Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Tuning 7.3.2.15]

### 5.7.16 Reliability Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Reliability Analysis 7.3.2.16]

### 5.7.17 Real Time Analyzer

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Real Time Analysis 7.3.2.17]

### 5.7.18 Formal Verification System

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Formal Verification 7.3.3]

### 5.7.19 Symbolic Execution System

#### Cross References:

Functions:  
[Symbolic Execution 7.3.4]

**E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0**

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**ATTRIBUTES**

Attributes are the characteristics of tools or "whole APSEs" which the E&V user evaluates (or validates) to make assessments and comparisons. Therefore, the attributes are integral to finding E&V technology since all E&V technology is used to assess tools or APSEs for one or more attributes. This manual uses a hierarchy of software attributes derived from one presented in a report by the Rome Air Development Center [RADC 1985]. The focus of the report is planning and designing quality into application software throughout the software life cycle. Nevertheless, the report provides an excellent framework for understanding all the issues that surround software quality and is recommended for those users seeking more details into this complex process. The RADC report is therefore chosen as a basis for this section of the E&V Reference Manual even though the focus here is on system and support software and also on specifying and assessing attributes for software that is already developed. The remainder of this introductory section is used to summarize some of the issues that must be dealt with in understanding the software attributes. These are:

- The attribute hierarchy
- The functional dependence of attributes
- Guidance in the selection of attributes
- Attribute interrelationships.

The first two levels of the attribute hierarchy are shown in Table 6-1. The highest level of the hierarchy (performance, design, and adaptation) show three broad categories of acquisition concerns to potential users with regard to software. The next level shows quality factors which are user-oriented terms, each representing an aspect of software (or tool) quality. The quality factors can themselves be decomposed into various criteria as shown in Table 6-2. The criteria are software-oriented terms representing software characteristics. The degree to which these characteristics are

TABLE 6-1  
TOP LEVEL ATTRIBUTE HIERARCHY

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ACQUISITION CONCERN	USER CONCERN	QUALITY FACTOR
<b>PERFORMANCE-</b> HOW WELL DOES IT FUNCTION?	HOW WELL DOES IT UTILIZE A RESOURCE? HOW SECURE IS IT? WHAT CONFIDENCE CAN BE PLACED IN WHAT IT DOES? HOW WELL WILL IT PERFORM UNDER ADVERSE CONDITIONS? HOW EASY IS IT TO USE?	EFFICIENCY INTEGRITY RELIABILITY SURVIVABILITY USABILITY
<b>DESIGN-</b> HOW WELL IS IT DESIGNED?	HOW WELL DOES IT CONFORM TO THE REQUIREMENTS? HOW EASY IS IT TO REPAIR? HOW EASY IS IT TO VERIFY ITS PERFORMANCE?	CORRECTNESS MAINTAINABILITY VERIFIABILITY, TESTABILITY
<b>ADAPTATION-</b> HOW ADAPTABLE IS IT?	HOW EASY IS IT TO EXPAND, CHANGE, OR UPGRADE ITS CAPABILITY OR PERFORMANCE? HOW EASY IS IT TO INTERFACE WITH ANOTHER SYSTEM? HOW EASY IS IT TO CONVERT FOR USE IN ANOTHER APPLICATION? HOW EASY IS IT TO TRANSPORT?	EXPANDABILITY, FLEXIBILITY INTEROPERABILITY REUSABILITY TRANSPORTABILITY

present in the software is an indication of the degree of presence of a quality factor. The criteria can support more than one of the software quality factors at the next higher level.

The quality criteria can also be decomposed into metrics which are software-oriented details of the software characteristics. These metrics represent specific questions, checklists, or other tests that are used to determine the extent to which the tool has that characteristic. The metrics must often be tailored to the particular function(s) that the software performs. Other metrics do not deal with functionality, but with aspects of the software that are independent of the function(s)

# E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

TABLE 6-2  
COMPLETE ATTRIBUTE HIERARCHY

G-04766

ACQUISITION CONCERN			PERFORMANCE 6.1					DESIGN 6.2		ADAPTATION 6.3				
ACQUISITION CONCERN	FACTOR  CRITERION/ SECTION		1 EFFICIENCY	2 INTEGRITY	3 RELIABILITY	4 SURVIVABILITY	5 USABILITY	1 CORRECTNESS	2 MAINTAINABILITY	3 VERIFIABILITY	1 EXPANDABILITY	2 INTEROPERABILITY	3 REUSABILITY	4 TRANSPORTABILITY
PERFORMANCE	ACCURACY	6.4.1			X									
	ANOMALY MANAGEMENT (FAULT OR ERROR TOLERANCE, ROBUSTNESS)	6.4.2			X	X								
	AUTONOMY	6.4.5				X								
	CAPACITY	6.4.6					X							
	COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS	6.4.8	X											
	COST	6.4.11					X							
	DISTRIBUTEDNESS	6.4.12				X								
	MATURITY	6.4.16					X							
	OPERABILITY (COMMUNICATIVENESS)	6.4.20					X							
	POWER	6.4.21					X							
	PROCESSING (EXECUTION) EFFECTIVENESS	6.4.22	X											
	RECONFIGURABILITY	6.4.24				X								
	REQUIRED CONFIGURATION	6.4.26					X							
	STORAGE EFFECTIVENESS	6.4.31	X											
	SYSTEM ACCESSIBILITY	6.4.32		X										
TRAINING	6.4.36					X								
DESIGN	COMPLETENESS	6.4.9						X						
	CONSISTENCY	6.4.10						X	X					
	TRACEABILITY	6.4.35						X						
	VISIBILITY (TEST AVAILABILITY)	6.4.38							X	X				
ADAPTATION	APPLICATION INDEPENDENCE	6.4.3											X	
	AUGMENTABILITY	6.4.4									X			
	COMMONALITY (DATA AND COMMUNICATION)	6.4.7										X		
	DOCUMENT ACCESSIBILITY	6.4.13											X	
	FUNCTIONAL OVERLAP	6.4.14										X		
	FUNCTIONAL SCOPE	6.4.15											X	
	GENERALITY	6.4.16											X	
	HOSTABILITY (INDEPENDENCE)	6.4.25								X		X	X	X
	RETARGETABILITY (INDEPENDENCE)	6.4.27								X	X	X	X	X
	SYSTEM CLARITY	6.4.33											X	
	SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY	6.4.34										X		
	VIRTUALITY	6.4.37									X			
GENERAL	GRANULARITY	6.4.17				X	X		X	X	X		X	
	MODULARITY	6.4.18				X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	6.4.23							X		X			
	SELF-DESCRIPTIVENESS	6.4.28							X	X	X		X	X
	SIMPLICITY	6.4.29			X				X	X	X		X	
	SOFTWARE PRODUCTION VEHICLE (S)	6.4.30							X		X			

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

performed. Because of the possible functional dependence of the software quality metrics, the metrics are not listed in this manual, but are found in the Guidebook [GB].

The RADC report not only defines the software quality factors, criteria, and metrics, it also provides guidance for their selection and use. In particular, there is guidance for selecting attributes based on:

- System characteristics
- Complementary factors
- Shared criteria
- Attribute interrelationships.

The desired software quality factors should be tailored to the characteristics of the software being built and the development environment. In fact, some of the tools selected for the development environment will probably be based on the system characteristics. For example, if a tool or environment is to have a long life cycle, the E&V user should be concerned with expandability and maintainability. Likewise, if the system being built is a real-time application, the developer should consider acquiring tools that can assess the efficiency of the system. Table 6-3 lists some application and environment characteristics and the related software quality factors that are likely to be important.

Another consideration when selecting quality factors to be assessed is the effect of low quality levels among complementary factors. Four factors are complementary to most other factors and should influence the selection of important factors. Table 6-4 shows the complementary factors:

- Reliability
- Correctness
- Maintainability
- Verifiability.



TABLE 6-3

EXAMPLES OF APPLICATION/ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISTICS AND  
RELATED SOFTWARE QUALITY FACTORS

G-04765

APPLICATION/ENVIRONMENT CHARACTERISTICS	SOFTWARE QUALITY FACTORS
HUMAN LIVES AFFECTED	INTEGRITY RELIABILITY CORRECTNESS VERIFIABILITY, TESTABILITY SURVIVABILITY
LONG LIFE CYCLE	MAINTAINABILITY EXPANDABILITY, FLEXIBILITY
EXPERIMENTAL SYSTEM OR HIGH RATE OF CHANGE	EXPANDABILITY, FLEXIBILITY
EXPERIMENTAL TECHNOLOGY IN HARDWARE DESIGN	TRANSPORTABILITY
MANY CHANGES OVER LIFE CYCLE	REUSABILITY EXPANDABILITY, FLEXIBILITY
REAL TIME APPLICATION	EFFICIENCY RELIABILITY CORRECTNESS
ON-BOARD COMPUTER APPLICATION	EFFICIENCY RELIABILITY CORRECTNESS SURVIVABILITY
PROCESSING OF CLASSIFIED INFORMATION	INTEGRITY
INTERRELATED SYSTEMS	INTEROPERABILITY
INTERACTIVE SYSTEMS	USABILITY
BATCH SYSTEMS	EFFICIENCY RELIABILITY CORRECTNESS

TABLE 6-4  
COMPLEMENTARY SOFTWARE QUALITY FACTORS

G-04768

COMPLEMENTARY QUALITY FACTOR  QUALITY FACTOR SPECIFIED	E F F I C I E N C Y	I N T E G R I T Y	R E L I A B I L I T Y	S U R V I V A B I L I T Y	U S A B I L I T Y	C O R R E C T N E S S	M A I N T A I N A B I L I T Y	V E R I F I A B I L I T Y	E X P A N D A B I L I T Y	I N T E R O P E R A B I L I T Y	R E U S A B I L I T Y	T R A N S P O R T A B I L I T Y
EFFICIENCY												
INTEGRITY			*			*		*				
RELIABILITY						*		*				
SURVIVABILITY			*			*		*				
USABILITY			*			*	*	*				
CORRECTNESS												
MAINTAINABILITY			*			*						
VERIFIABILITY, TESTABILITY			*			*	*					
EXPANDABILITY, FLEXIBILITY			*			*	*	*				
INTEROPERABILITY			*			*	*	*				
REUSABILITY			*			*	*	*				
TRANSPORTABILITY			*			*	*	*				

\* = DEPENDENCY

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Quality levels for the other specified factors are difficult to measure accurately when there are low quality levels for any of the four complementary factors. For example, if a high quality level for reliability is specified, high quality levels for correctness and verifiability should also be specified. This is because if the scores for reliability are high, but the software is incorrect or difficult to verify, the true reliability may be low due to incorrect software or uncertainty in verification. The complementary quality factors show that the attributes are not independent. Any project, regardless of the type of system or application, should consider the complementary factors in the quality specifications.

The criteria that are attributes of more than one quality factor are shared criteria. For example, Table 6-2 shows simplicity is a criterion for five of the factors. The beneficial effect of this is that these attributes are built into the software only once; likewise, assessment of these attributes need only be done once. Therefore, costs associated with specifying factors that share common criteria are generally less than costs associated with specifying factors that do not share criteria.

Assigning more than one quality factor to an APSE component can have either a beneficial or an adverse effect, depending on the combination of factors that have been specified. Some factors have criteria that conflict with another factor; and some have criteria that cooperate with another factor. Attribute criteria affecting other factors are shown in Table 6-5. Attributes that are basic criteria of a factor are identified with an "x"; criteria that are in a positive or beneficial relationship with another factor are identified with a "+"; and criteria that are in a negative or adverse relationship with another factor are identified with a "-". For example, operability is a criterion of usability and is shown to have a beneficial relationship with maintainability. The assertion is that the operability of usable software aids in software maintenance, even though it is not an essential characteristic of maintainability. The implication is that the effort to maintain software will be less if usability is also a specified quality. An example of a criterion with an adverse relationship is anomaly management. Anomaly management is a criterion of reliability and is shown to have a conflicting relationship with efficiency. The assertion is that the additional code required to perform anomaly management increases the runtime and requires additional memory, thus decreasing the potential efficiency. This implies that efficient use of resources will be more

TABLE 6-5

## BENEFICIAL AND ADVERSE EFFECTS OF CRITERIA ON SOFTWARE QUALITY FACTORS

G-04767

ACQUISITION CONCERN			PERFORMANCE 6.1					DESIGN 6.2			ADAPTATION 6.3			
ACQUISITION CONCERN	FACTOR  CRITERION/ SECTION		1 EFFICIENCY	2 INTEGRITY	3 RELIABILITY	4 SURVIVABILITY	5 USABILITY	1 CORRECTNESS	2 MAINTAINABILITY	3 VERIFIABILITY	1 EXPANDABILITY	2 INTEROPERABILITY	3 REUSABILITY	4 TRANSPORTABILITY
PERFORMANCE	ACCURACY	6.4.1	-		X									
	ANOMALY MANAGEMENT (FAULT OR ERROR TOLERANCE, ROBUSTNESS)	6.4.2	-		X	X	+							
	AUTONOMY	6.4.5				X								
	CAPACITY	6.4.6					X				+			
	COMMUNICATION EFFECTIVENESS	6.4.8	X						-	-				-
	COST	6.4.11					X							
	DISTRIBUTEDNESS	6.4.12		-		X					+			
	MATURITY	6.4.16					X							
	OPERABILITY (COMMUNICATIVENESS)	6.4.20	-				X		+	+				
	POWER	6.4.21					X							
	PROCESSING (EXECUTION) EFFECTIVENESS	6.4.22	X						-	-				-
	RECONFIGURABILITY	6.4.24				X			+		-		-	-
	REQUIRED CONFIGURATION	6.4.26					X							
	STORAGE EFFECTIVENESS	6.4.31	X						-	-				-
SYSTEM ACCESSIBILITY	6.4.32	-	X											
TRAINING	6.4.36					X								
DESIGN	COMPLETENESS	6.4.6						X	+				+	
	CONSISTENCY	6.4.10						X	X	+	+		+	
	TRACEABILITY	6.4.36						X	+	+	+		+	
	VISIBILITY (TEST AVAILABILITY)	6.4.36						X	X					
ADAPTATION	APPLICATION INDEPENDENCE	6.4.3											X	+
	AUGMENTABILITY	6.4.4									X			
	COMMONALITY (DATA AND COMMUNICATION)	6.4.7	-									X		
	DOCUMENT ACCESSIBILITY	6.4.13		-					+				X	
	FUNCTIONAL OVERLAP	6.4.14										X		
	FUNCTIONAL SCOPE	6.4.18											X	
	GENERALITY	6.4.16	-	-	-	-					X	-	X	X
	REHOSTABILITY (INDEPENDENCE)	6.4.26	-									X	X	X
	RETARGETABILITY (INDEPENDENCE)	6.4.27	-								X	X	X	X
	SYSTEM CLARITY	6.4.33											X	
	SYSTEM COMPATIBILITY	6.4.34		-								X		
	VIRTUALITY	6.4.37	-								X			
GENERAL	GRANULARITY	6.4.17				X	X		X	X	X		X	
	MODULARITY	6.4.16	-			X			X	X	X	X	X	X
	PROPRIETARY RIGHTS	6.4.23							X		X			
	SELF-DESCRIPTIVENESS	6.4.26	-						X	X	X		X	X
	SIMPLICITY	6.4.29	-		X				X	X	X		X	
	SOFTWARE PRODUCTION VEHICLE(S)	6.4.30							X		X			

## LEGEND

X = BASIC RELATIONSHIP

+ = POSITIVE EFFECT

- = NEGATIVE EFFECT

BLANK = NONE OR APPLICATION DEPENDENT

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

difficult to achieve if reliability is also a specified quality factor. Possible solutions to this conflict include:

- Budget and schedule to try to achieve high goals for both factors
- Lowering goals for one or the other factor, including decreasing emphasis on the specific criterion that conflicts and increasing emphasis on those that do not conflict
- Allocating more resources to the host system (e.g., more efficient processor or more memory) and possibly decreasing emphasis on high software quality goals.

Figure 6-1 shows how the attributes are related to other elements of the E&V Reference Manual and to elements in the E&V Guidebook. The various attributes that are useful in defining assessment objectives for APSEs or APSE components are described in this chapter.

G-04770

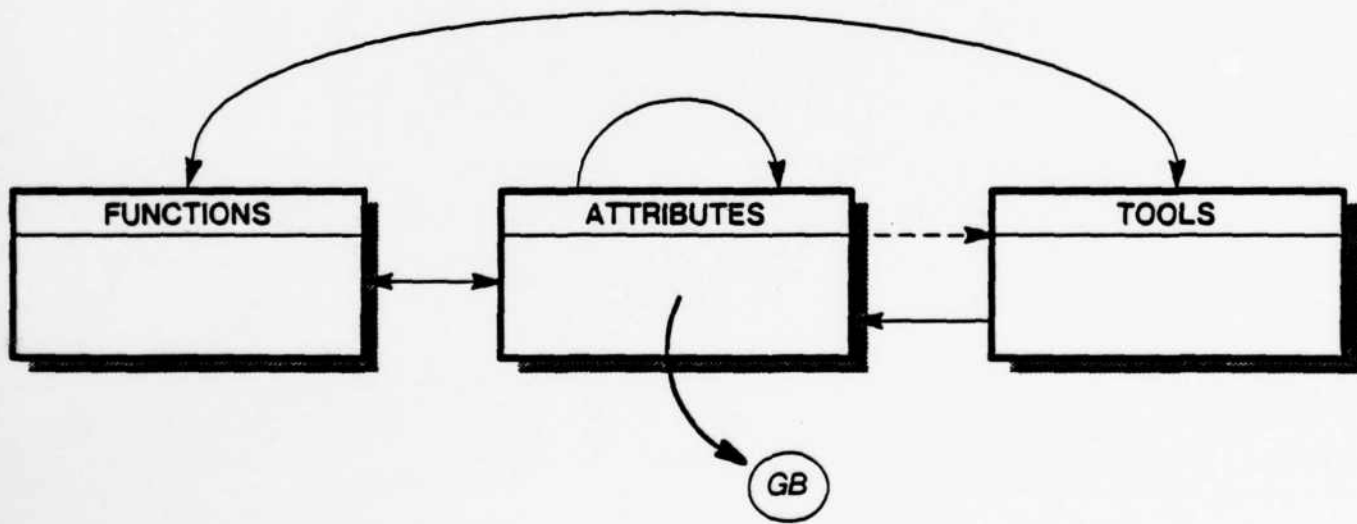


Figure 6-1 Attribute Relationships

## 6.1 PERFORMANCE

### Description:

Performance quality factors deal both with the ability of the software to function and with error occurrences that affect software functioning. Low quality factors predict poor software performance. [ @RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

#### Software Quality Factors:

[Efficiency

Integrity

Reliability

Survivability

Usability

6.1.1,

6.1.2,

6.1.3,

6.1.4,

6.1.5]

## 6.1.1 Efficiency

### Description:

Efficiency deals with utilization of resources. [ @RADC 1985] The extent to which a component fulfills its purpose using a minimum of computing resources. Of course, many of the ways of coding efficiently are not necessarily efficient in the sense of being cost-effective, since transportability, maintainability, etc., may be degraded as a result. [ @DACS 1979]

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:  
[Performance

6.1]

Software-Oriented Criteria:  
[Communication Effectiveness  
Processing Effectiveness  
Storage Effectiveness

6.4.8,  
6.4.22,  
6.4.31]

Application/Environment Characteristics:  
[Real Time Application,  
On-Board Computer Application,  
Batch Systems]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:

Cooperating Criteria:

Conflicting Criteria:

[Accuracy  
Anomaly Management  
Commonality  
Generality  
Modularity  
Operability  
Reconfigurability  
Rehostability  
Retargetability  
Self-Descriptiveness  
Simplicity  
System Accessibility  
Virtuality

6.4.1,  
6.4.2,  
6.4.7,  
6.4.16,  
6.4.19,  
6.4.20,  
6.4.24,  
6.4.25,  
6.4.27,  
6.4.28,  
6.4.29,  
6.4.32  
6.4.37]



## 6.1.2 Integrity

### Description:

Integrity deals with software failures due to unauthorized access. [ @RADC 1985]  
The extent to which access to a component or associated data by unauthorized persons can be controlled. [ @E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern: [Performance	6.1]
Software-Oriented Criteria: [System Accessibility	6.4.32]
Application/Environment Characteristics: [Human Lives Affected, Processing of Classified Information]	
Complementary Software Quality Factors: [Reliability Correctness Verifiability, Testability	6.1.3, 6.2.1, 6.2.3]
Cooperating Criteria:	
Conflicting Criteria: [Distributedness Document Accessibility Generality System Compatibility	6.4.12, 6.4.13, 6.4.16, 6.4.34]



### 6.1.3 Reliability

#### Description:

Reliability concerns any software failure. [RADC 1985] The extent to which a component can be expected to perform its intended functions in a satisfactory manner. [DACS 1979]

#### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:  
[Performance

6.1]

Software-Oriented Criteria:  
[Accuracy  
Anomaly Management  
Simplicity

6.4.1,  
6.4.2,  
6.4.29]

Application/Environment Characteristics:  
[Human Lives Affected,  
Real Time Application,  
On-Board Computer Application,  
Batch Systems]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:  
[Correctness  
Verifiability, Testability

6.2.1,  
6.2.3]

Cooperating Criteria:

Conflicting Criteria:  
[Generality

6.4.16]

## 6.1.4 Survivability

### Description:

Survivability deals with the continued performance of software (e.g., in a degraded mode) even when a portion of the system has failed. [ @RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:  
[Performance

6.1]

Software-Oriented Criteria:

[Anomaly Management

6.4.2,

Autonomy

6.4.5.

Distributedness

6.4.13,

Granularity

6.4.17

Modularity

6.4.19,

Reconfigurability

6.4.24]

Application/Environment Characteristics:

[Human Lives Affected,

On-Board Computer Application]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:

[Reliability

6.1.3,

Correctness

6.2.1,

Verifiability, Testability

6.2.3]

Cooperating Criteria:

Conflicting Criteria:

[Generality

6.4.16]

## 6.1.5 Usability

### Description:

Extent to which resources required to acquire, install, learn, operate, prepare input for, and interpret output of a component are minimized.

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:  
[Performance

6.1]

Software-Oriented Criteria:

[Capacity

6.4.6,

Cost

6.4.11,

Granularity

6.4.17,

Maturity

6.4.18,

Operability

6.4.20,

Power

6.4.21,

Required Configuration

6.4.26,

Training

6.4.36]

Application/Environment Characteristics:  
[Interactive Systems]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:

[Reliability

6.1.3,

Correctness

6.2.1,

Maintainability

6.2.2,

Verifiability, Testability

6.2.3]

Cooperating Criteria:

[Anomaly Management

6.4.2]

Conflicting Criteria:

## 6.2 DESIGN

### Description:

Design quality factors deal mainly with software failure and correction. Low quality levels usually result in repeating a portion of the development process (e.g., redesign, recode, reverify); hence the term design. [ @RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Correctness  
Maintainability  
Verifiability, Testability

6.2.1,  
6.2.2,  
6.2.3]

## 6.2.1 Correctness

### Description:

The extent to which software design and implementation conform to specifications and standards. Criteria of correctness deal exclusively with design and documentation formats. [ @RADC 1985] Agreement between a component's total response and the stated response in the functional specification (functional correctness), and/or between the component as coded and the programming specification (algorithmic correctness). [ @DACS 1979]

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:  
[Design

6.2]

Software-Oriented Criteria:  
[Completeness  
Consistency  
Traceability

6.4.9,  
6.4.10,  
6.4.35]

Application/Environment Characteristics:  
[Human Lives Affected,  
Real Time Application,  
On-Board Computer Application,  
Batch Systems]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:

Cooperating Criteria:

Conflicting Criteria:

## 6.2.2 Maintainability

### Description:

The ease of effort in locating and fixing software failures. [RADC 1985] The extent to which a component facilitates updating to satisfy new requirements or to correct deficiencies. This implies that the component is understandable, testable, and modifiable. [DACS 1979]

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:	
[Design	6.2]
Software-Oriented Criteria:	
[Consistency	6.4.10,
Granularity	6.4.17
Modularity	6.4.19,
Proprietary Rights	6.4.23
Self-Descriptiveness	6.4.28,
Simplicity	6.4.29,
Software Production Vehicle(s)	6.4.30,
Visibility	6.4.38]
Application/Environment Characteristics:	
[Long Life Cycle]	
Complementary Software Quality Factors:	
[Reliability	6.1.3,
Correctness	6.2.1]
Cooperating Criteria:	
[Completeness	6.4.9,
Document Accessibility	6.4.13,
Operability	6.4.20,
Reconfigurability	6.4.24,
Traceability	6.4.35]
Conflicting Criteria:	
[Communication Effectiveness	6.4.8,
Processing Effectiveness	6.4.22,
Storage Effectiveness	6.4.31]

### 6.2.3 Verifiability, Testability

#### Description:

Software design characteristics affecting the effort to verify software operation and performance. [RADC 1985] The extent to which a component facilitates the establishment of verification criteria and supports evaluation of its performance. This implies that requirements are matched to specific modules, or diagnostic capabilities are provided, etc. [DACS 1979]

#### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern: [Design	6.2]
Software-Oriented Criteria: [Granularity	6.4.17,
Modularity	6.4.19,
Self-Descriptiveness	6.4.28,
Simplicity	6.4.29,
Visibility	6.4.38]
Application/Environment Characteristics: [Human Lives Affected]	
Complementary Software Quality Factors: [Reliability	6.1.3,
Correctness	6.2.1,
Maintainability	6.2.2]
Cooperating Criteria: [Consistency	6.4.10,
Operability	6.4.20,
Traceability	6.4.35]
Conflicting Criteria: [Communication Effectiveness	6.4.8,
Processing Effectiveness	6.4.22,
Storage Effectiveness	6.4.31]

## 6.3 ADAPTATION

### Description:

Adaptation quality factors deal mainly with using software beyond its original requirements, such as extending or expanding capabilities and adapting for use in another application or environment. Low quality levels predict relatively high costs for new software use. [RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Expandability, Flexibility  
Interoperability  
Reusability  
Transportability

6.3.1,  
6.3.2,  
6.3.3,  
6.3.4]



### 6.3.1 Expandability, Flexibility

#### Description:

The effort in increasing software capabilities or performance or to accommodate changes in requirements. [RADC 1985] The extent to which a component allows new capabilities to be added and existing capabilities to be easily tailored to user needs. [DACS 1979]

#### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:

[Adaptation 6.3]

Software-Oriented Criteria:

[Augmentability	6.4.4,
Generality	6.4.16,
Granularity	6.4.17,
Modularity	6.4.19,
Proprietary Rights	6.4.23,
Retargetability	6.4.27,
Self-Descriptiveness	6.4.28,
Simplicity	6.4.29,
Software Production Vehicle(s)	6.4.30,
Virtuality	6.4.37]

Application/Environment Characteristics:

[Long Life Cycle,  
Experimental System or High Rate of Change,  
Many Changes over Life Cycle]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:

[Reliability	6.1.3,
Correctness	6.2.1,
Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3]

Cooperating Criteria:

[Capacity	6.4.6,
Consistency	6.4.10,
Distributedness	6.4.12,
Traceability	6.4.35]

Conflicting Criteria:

[Reconfigurability	6.4.24]
--------------------	---------

## 6.3.2 Interoperability

### Description:

The effort in coupling software of one system to software of one or more other systems. [ @RADC 1985] The ability of APSEs to exchange data base objects and their relationships in forms usable by components and user programs without conversion. Interoperability is measured by the degree to which this exchange can be accomplished without conversion. [ @E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern: [Adaptation	6.3]
Software-Oriented Criteria: [Commonality	6.4.7,
Functional Overlap	6.4.14,
Modularity	6.4.19,
Rehostability	6.4.25,
Retargetability	6.4.27,
System Compatibility	6.4.34]
Application/Environment Characteristics: [Interrelated Systems]	
Complementary Software Quality Factors: [Reliability	6.1.3,
Correctness	6.2.1,
Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3]
Cooperating Criteria: [Generality	6.4.16]
Conflicting Criteria:	

### 6.3.3 Reusability

#### Description:

The extent to which a component can be adapted for use in another application.  
[@RADC 1985]

#### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern: [Adaptation	6.3]
Software-Oriented Criteria:	
[Application Independence	6.4.3,
Document Accessibility	6.4.13,
Functional Scope	6.4.15,
Generality	6.4.16,
Granularity	6.4.17
Modularity	6.4.19,
Rehostability	6.4.25,
Retargetability	6.4.27,
Self-Descriptiveness	6.4.28,
Simplicity	6.4.29,
System Clarity	6.4.33]
Application/Environment Characteristics: [Many Changes over Life Cycle]	
Complementary Software Quality Factors:	
[Reliability	6.1.3,
Correctness	6.2.1,
Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3]
Cooperating Criteria:	
[Completeness	6.4.9,
Consistency	6.4.10,
Traceability	6.4.35]
Conflicting Criteria:	
[Reconfigurability	6.4.24]

### 6.3.4 Transportability

#### Description:

The extent to which a component can be adapted for use in another environment (e.g., different host or target hardware, operating system, APSE). [ @RADC 1985]

The ability of a component to be installed on a different APSE without change in functionality. Transportability is measured in the degree to which this installation can be accomplished without reprogramming. [ @E&V Requirements]

#### Cross References:

Acquisition Concern:  
[Adaptation

6.3]

Software-Oriented Criteria:

[Modularity

6.4.19,

Rehostability

6.4.25,

Retargetability

6.4.27,

Self-Descriptiveness

6.4.28]

Application/Environment Characteristics:

[Experimental Technology in Hardware Design]

Complementary Software Quality Factors:

[Reliability

6.1.3,

Correctness

6.2.1,

Maintainability

6.2.2,

Verifiability, Testability

6.2.3]

Cooperating Criteria:

[Application Independence

6.4.3]

Conflicting Criteria:

[Communication Effectiveness

6.4.8,

Processing Effectiveness

6.4.22,

Reconfigurability

6.4.24,

Storage Effectiveness

6.4.31]

## 6.4 SOFTWARE-ORIENTED CRITERIA

### 6.4.1 Accuracy

#### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide the required precision in calculations and outputs. [RADC 1985]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Reliability 6.1.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

#### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.2 Anomaly Management, Fault or Error Tolerance, Robustness

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide for continuity of operations under and recovery from non-nominal conditions. [RADC 1985] The protection of a component from itself, user errors, and system errors. The ability to recover and provide meaningful diagnostics in the event of unforeseen situations. A robust routine will avoid failing for input values where the desired output is well-defined, but the intermediate results of a straightforward implementation may cause the routine to fail. [E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

#### Software Quality Factors:

[Reliability  
Survivability

6.1.3,  
6.1.4]

#### Beneficial Quality Factors:

[Usability

6.1.5]

#### Adverse Quality Factors:

[Efficiency

6.1.1]

### Guidebook References:

### 6.4.3 Application Independence

#### Description:

Those characteristics of software which determine its non-dependency on database system, microcode, computer architecture, and algorithms. [RADC 1985]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Reusability 6.3.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Transportability 6.3.4]

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### Guidebook References:

#### 6.4.4 Augmentability

**Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide for expansion of capability for functions and data. [RADC 1985]

**Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Expandability, Flexibility

6.3.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

**Guidebook References:**



### 6.4.5 Autonomy

#### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which determine its non-dependency on interfaces and functions. [RADC 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Survivability

6.1.4]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 6.4.6 Capacity

#### **Description:**

The upper and lower limits of the functions implemented by a tool. [@E&V Requirements]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Usability 6.1.4]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Expandability, Flexibility 6.3.1]

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Compilation 7.1.6.7, @GB: IDA Benchmarks 6.1]

### 6.4.7 Commonality (Data and Communication)

#### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide for the use of interface standards for protocols, routines, and data representations. [RADC 1985] The set of assumptions made by the component and made about the component by the remaining components and the system in which it appears. Software components have control, data, and service interfaces. Included in this attribute is conformance to any existing pertinent interface standards such as the CAIS. [DACS 1979]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Interoperability 6.3.2]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

#### **Guidebook References:**

## 6.4.8 Communication Effectiveness

### Description:

Those characteristics of the software which provide for minimum utilization of communications resources in performing functions. [ @RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability 6.2.2,  
Verifiability, Testability 6.2.3,  
Transportability 6.3.4]

### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.9 Completeness

### Description:

The extent to which a component provides the complete set of operations necessary to perform a function. [ @E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Correctness 6.2.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability 6.2.2,  
Reusability 6.3.3]

Adverse Quality Factors:

### Guidebook References:

[Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: ACVC	8.1;
Kernel	7.2.3.3, @GB: CIVC	8.2]

## 6.4.10 Consistency

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide for uniform design and implementation techniques and notation. [ @RADC 1985 ]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Correctness  
Maintainability

6.2.1.  
6.2.2]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Verifiability, Testability  
Expandability, Flexibility  
Reusability

6.2.3,  
6.3.1,  
6.3.3]

Adverse Quality Factors:

### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.11 Cost

### **Description:**

The cost of a complete component or the costs of features of a component. The cost of a component may vary depending on delivery with source code or object code only (for example). Other cost considerations are installation, user assistance, and maintenance support. [ @E&V Requirements]

### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Usability

6.1.5]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

### **Guidebook References:**

## 6.4.12 Distributedness

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which determine the degree to which software functions are geographically or logically separated within the system. [RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors: [Survivability	6.1.4]
Beneficial Quality Factors: [Expandability, Flexibility	6.3.1]
Adverse Quality Factors: [Integrity	6.1.2]

### Guidebook References:



### 6.4.13 Document Accessibility

#### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide for easy access to software and selective use of its components. [@RADC 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Reusability 6.3.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability 6.2.2]

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Integrity 6.1.2]

#### **Guidebook References:**

#### 6.4.14 Functional Overlap

##### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide common functions to both systems.  
[@RADC 1985]

##### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Interoperability

6.3.2]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

##### **Guidebook References:**

#### 6.4.15 Functional Scope

##### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide commonality of functions among applications. [RADC 1985]

##### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Reusability

6.3.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

##### **Guidebook References:**

## 6.4.16 Generality

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide breadth to the functions performed with respect to the application. [RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Expandability, Flexibility  
Reusability

6.3.1,  
6.3.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Interoperability

6.3.2]

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency  
Integrity  
Reliability  
Survivability

6.1.1,  
6.1.2,  
6.1.3,  
6.1.4]

### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.17 Granularity

### **Description:**

The degree to which a component has separate limited functions that are composable, user selectable, and communicate through a common data base.

[@E&V Requirements]

### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:

[Survivability	6.1.4,
Usability	6.1.5,
Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3,
Expandability, Flexibility	6.3.1,
Reusability	6.3.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

### **Guidebook References:**

### 6.4.18 Maturity

#### **Description:**

The extent to which a component has been used in the development of deliverable software by typical users and to which the feedback from that use has been reflected in modifications to the component. [@E&V Requirements]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Usability

6.1.5]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### **Guidebook References:**

## 6.4.19 Modularity

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide a structure of highly cohesive components with optimum coupling. [RADC 1985] The extent to which a component is implemented in a hierarchical structure in which identifiable functions are isolated in separate compilation units.

### Cross References:

#### Software Quality Factors:

[Survivability	6.1.4,
Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3,
Expandability, Flexibility	6.3.1,
Interoperability	6.3.2,
Reusability	6.3.3,
Transportability	6.3.4]

#### Beneficial Quality Factors:

#### Adverse Quality Factors:

[Efficiency	6.1.1]
-------------	--------

### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.20 Operability, Communicativeness

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which determine operations and procedures concerned with operation of software and which provide useful inputs and outputs which can be assimilated. [RADC 1985] The user/component dialog established to control the execution of the component. This is driven by the set of assumptions made by the component and made about the component by the persons who use it.

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors: [Usability	6.1.5]
Beneficial Quality Factors: [Maintainability Verifiability, Testability	6.2.2, 6.2.3]
Adverse Quality Factors: [Efficiency	6.1.1]

### Guidebook References:

[@GB: Ada-Europe User Interface Checklist	5.2.3;
@GB: Weideman's Human Interface Checklist	5.3.1]



## 6.4.21 Power

### Description:

The extent to which a component has capabilities, such as default options and wild card operations, that contribute to the effectiveness of the user. [@E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Usability

6.1.5]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

### Guidebook References:

(Text Editing	7.1.1.1,	
@GB: Text Editing Checklist		5.1.1;
Assembling	7.1.6.6,	
@GB: Assembling Checklist		5.1.2;
Compilation	7.1.6.7,	
@GB: Compilation Checklist		5.1.3;
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13,	
@GB: Linking/Loading Checklist		5.1.4;
Data Base Management	7.2.1.1,	
@GB: Data Base Management Checklist		5.1.5;
File Management	7.2.1.3,	
@GB: File Management Checklist		5.1.6;
Electronic Mail	7.2.1.4,	
@GB: Electronic Mail Checklist		5.1.7;
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,	
@GB: Program Library Management Checklist		5.1.8;
Performance Monitoring	7.2.1.10,	

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

@GB: Performance Monitoring Checklist		5.1.9;
Scheduling	7.2.2.3,	
@GB: Scheduling Checklist		5.1.10;
Tracking	7.2.2.6,	
@GB: Tracking Checklist		5.1.11;
Configuration Management	7.2.2.7,	
@GB: Configuration Management Checklist		5.1.12;
Input/Output Support	7.2.3.2,	
@GB: Input/Output Support Checklist		5.1.13;
Import/Export	7.2.3.6,	
@GB: Import/Export Checklist		5.1.14;
Requirements Prototyping	7.3.2.2,	
@GB: Requirements Prototyping Checklist		5.1.15;
Simulation and Modelling	7.3.2.3,	
@GB: Simulation and Modelling Checklist		5.1.16;
Debugging	7.3.2.5,	
@GB: Debugging Checklist		5.1.17;
Executable Assertion Checking	7.3.2.6,	
@GB: Executable Assertion Checking Checklist		5.1.18;
Mutation Analysis	7.3.2.9,	
@GB: Mutation Analysis Checklist		5.1.19;
Testing	7.3.2.10,	
@GB: Testing Checklist		5.1.20;
Emulation	7.3.2.13,	
@GB: Emulation Checklist		5.1.21;
Timing	7.3.2.14,	
@GB: Timing Checklist		5.1.22;
Tuning	7.3.2.15,	
@GB: Tuning Checklist		5.1.23;
Real Time Analysis	7.3.2.17,	
@GB: Real Time Analysis Checklist		5.1.24]

## 6.4.22 Processing (Execution) Effectiveness

### Description:

Those characteristics of the software which provide for minimum utilization of processing resources in performing functions. [ @RADC 1985] The choice between alternative algorithms based on those taking the least amount of time. [ @DACS 1979]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability 6.2.2,  
Verifiability, Testability 6.2.3,  
Transportability 6.3.4]

### Guidebook References:

* [Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
* Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: ACEC	6.2]

\*NOTE: Normally, the concern of evaluation is the quality of a tool. However, this evaluation technique focuses on the products of the tool rather than the tool itself.

### 6.4.23 Proprietary Rights

#### Description:

Restrictions on the release, distribution, or use of a component. This includes so called "data rights" restrictions. [@E&V Requirements]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability  
Expandability, Flexibility

6.2.2,  
6.3.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.24 Reconfigurability

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide for continuity of system operation when one or more processors, storage units, or communication links fails.

[@RADC 1985]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors: [Survivability	6.1.4]
---	--------

Beneficial Quality Factors: [Maintainability	6.2.2]
---	--------

Adverse Quality Factors:	
[Efficiency	6.1.1.
Expandability, Flexibility	6.3.1.
Reusability	6.3.3.
Transportability	6.3.4]

### Guidebook References:

### 6.4.25 Rehostability

#### Description:

The ability of an APSE component to be installed on a different host or different operating system with needed reprogramming localized to the KAPSE or machine dependencies. [ @E&V Requirements]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:

[Interoperability  
Reusability  
Transportability

6.3.2,  
6.3.3,  
6.3.4]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency

6.1.1]

#### Guidebook References:

[@GB: Ada-Europe Host and Target Checklist

5.2.1,

@GB: Ada-Europe Machine-Specific Characteristics Checklist

5.2.2]

## 6.4.26 Required Configuration

### Description:

The amount and types of hardware or software facilities needed for the operation of a component. This includes primary and secondary storage and any other required resources. [ @E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Usability

6.1.5]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.27 Retargetability

### Description:

The ability of an APSE component to accomplish its function with respect to another target. The component may require modification. [@E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Expandability, Flexibility  
Interoperability  
Reusability  
Transportability

6.3.1,  
6.3.2,  
6.3.3,  
6.3.4]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency

6.1.1]

### Guidebook References:

[@GB: Ada-Europe Host and Target Checklist	5.2.1,
@GB: Ada-Europe Machine-Specific Characteristics Checklist	5.2.2]



## 6.4.28 Self-Descriptiveness

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide explanation of the implementation of functions. [ @RADC 1985] The technical data, including on-line, documentation, listings, and printouts, which serve the purpose of elaborating the design or details of a component. [ @DACS 1979]

### Cross References:

#### Software Quality Factors:

[Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3,
Expandability, Flexibility	6.3.1,
Reusability	6.3.3,
Transportability	6.3.4]

#### Beneficial Quality Factors:

#### Adverse Quality Factors:

[Efficiency	6.1.1]
-------------	--------

### Guidebook References:

## 6.4.29 Simplicity

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide for definition and implementation of functions in the most non-complex and understandable manner. [RADC 1985] A simple program style is one which makes the program, as a whole, easy to understand. Other things being equal, the style is concise and straightforward. It makes use of process, procedural, and data abstraction, as appropriate, to present a clear exposition of the intent.

### Cross References:

#### Software Quality Factors:

[Reliability	6.1.3,
Maintainability	6.2.2,
Verifiability, Testability	6.2.3,
Expandability, Flexibility	6.3.1,
Reusability	6.3.3]

#### Beneficial Quality Factors:

#### Adverse Quality Factors:

[Efficiency	6.1.1]
-------------	--------

### Guidebook References:

### 6.4.30 Software Production Vehicle(s)

#### Description:

The methodology(ies), language(s), and technique(s) used to produce the software related to a component. [@E&V Requirements]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability  
Expandability, Flexibility

6.2.2,  
6.3.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### Guidebook References:

### 6.4.31 Storage Effectiveness

#### Description:

Those characteristics of the software which provide for minimum utilization of storage resources in performing functions. [ @RADC 1985] The choice between alternative source code constructions based on those taking the minimum number of words of object code or in which the information-packing . . . is high. [ @DACS 1979]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability 6.2.2,  
Verifiability, Testability 6.2.3,  
Transportability 6.3.4]

#### Guidebook References:

* [Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
* Compilation	7.1.6.7, @GB: ACEC	6.2]

\*NOTE: Normally, the concern of evaluation is the quality of a tool. However, this evaluation technique focuses on the products of the tool rather than the tool itself.

### 6.4.32 System Accessibility

#### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide for control and audit of access to the software and data. [RADC 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Integrity 6.1.2]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 6.4.33 System Clarity

#### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide for clear description of program structure in a non-complex and understandable manner. [RADC 1985]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Reusability

6.3.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### Guidebook References:

#### 6.4.34 System Compatibility

##### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which provide the hardware, software, and communication compatibility of two systems. [RADC 1985]

##### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Interoperability 6.3.2]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Integrity 6.1.2]

##### **Guidebook References:**

### 6.4.35 Traceability

#### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide a thread of origin from the implementation to the requirements with respect to the specified development envelope and operational environment. [RADC 1985]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Correctness

6.2.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability  
Verifiability, Testability  
Expandability, Flexibility  
Reusability

6.2.2.  
6.2.3.  
6.3.1.  
6.3.3]

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### Guidebook References:



### 6.4.36 Training

#### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide transition from current operation and provide initial familiarization. [RADC 1985] The extent to which training and other user help is available from the vendor of a component or from the component itself, including on-line, documentation, listings, and printouts, which serve the purpose of providing operating instructions for using the component to obtain desired results. [DACS 1979]

#### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Usability

6.1.5]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

#### Guidebook References:

### 6.4.37 Virtuality

#### **Description:**

Those characteristics of software which present a system that does not require user knowledge of the physical, logical, or topological characteristics. [ @RADC 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Software Quality Factors:  
[Expandability, Flexibility 6.3.1]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:  
[Efficiency 6.1.1]

#### **Guidebook References:**

## 6.4.38 Visibility, Test Availability

### Description:

Those characteristics of software which provide status monitoring of the development and operation. [RADC 1985] The availability of tests that verify the correctness or effectiveness of a component function or feature. These tests may also verify proper response for an incorrect input or technique. [E&V Requirements]

### Cross References:

Software Quality Factors:  
[Maintainability  
Verifiability, Testability]

6.2.2.  
6.2.3]

Beneficial Quality Factors:

Adverse Quality Factors:

### Guidebook References:

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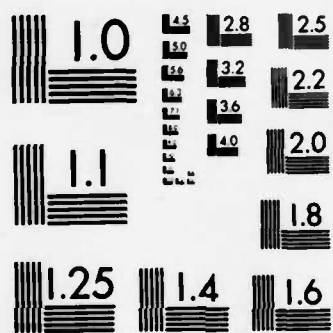
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7.

**FUNCTIONS**

This chapter provides a functional taxonomy used for characterizing the functional capabilities of a tool, toolset, or APSE. At the highest level, functions are classified into the following three taxa, which are further decomposed as described below:

- Transformation
- Management
- Analysis.

This type of functional classification scheme was first described in the NBS Taxonomy report [Houghton 1983] and later elaborated in the SEE Taxonomy [Kean 1985]. The E&V Team has followed the general scheme suggested in the above-referenced documents, but with some further elaboration and modifications designed to make the taxonomy compatible with the rest of the multiple indexing scheme used in other parts of this manual.

Figure 7-1 shows how the functions are related to other elements of the E&V Reference Manual and to elements in the E&V Guidebook. The various functions that are useful in defining assessment objectives for APSEs or APSE components are described in this chapter. The relationships between tools and functions given in this chapter are typical (or traditional) relationships. The real capabilities should be determined by the tool specifications, marketing claims, or the like.

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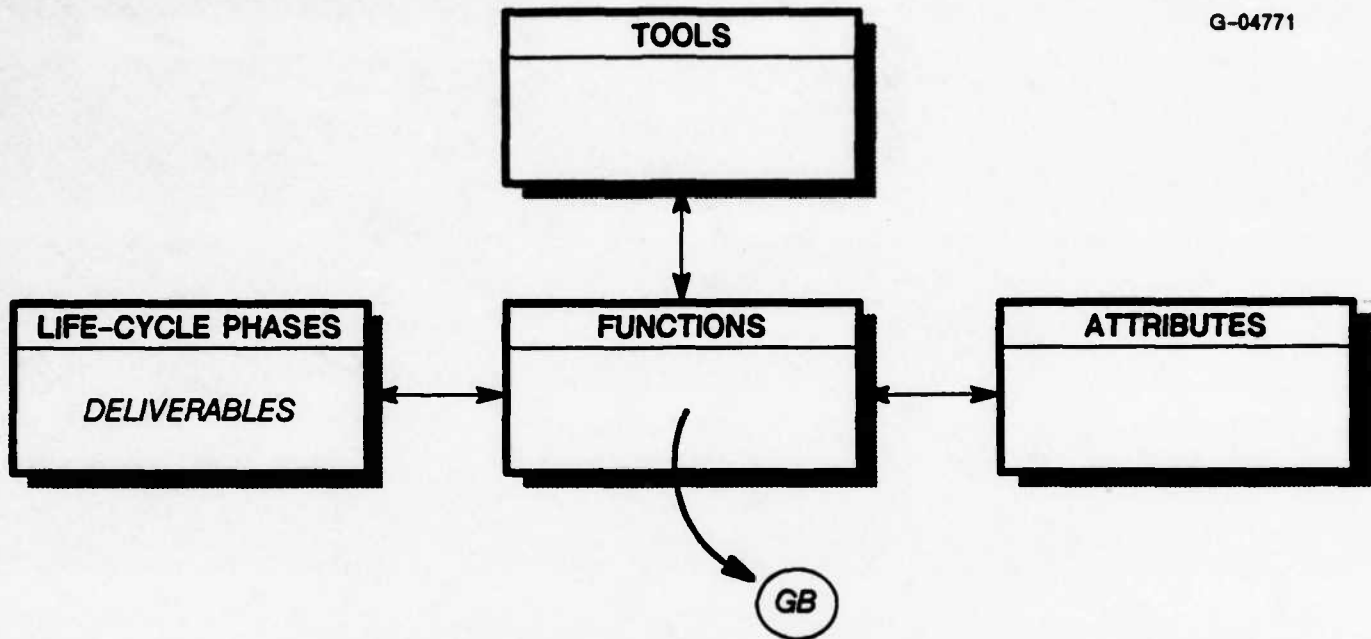


Figure 7-1 Function Relationships



## 7.1 TRANSFORMATION

### Description:

Transformation features describe how the subject is manipulated to accommodate the user's needs. They describe what transformations take place as input to the tool is processed. [Kean 1985]

### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

### Guidebook References:

### 7.1.1 Editing

#### Description:

Selective revision of computer-resident data. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.1.1.1 Text

#### Description:

Editing capabilities provided for textual data. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[System Concepts	4.1.2,
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.2,
Preliminary Design	4.4.2,
Detailed Design	4.5.2,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2,
Global	4.12.2]

##### Tools:

[Syntax-Directed Editor	5.3.2,
Word Processor	5.4.2]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Text Editing	Checklist	5.1.1]

### 7.1.1.2 Data

**Description:**

Editing capabilities provided for data in internal (machine) format.

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.1.3 Graphics

#### **Description:**

Editing capabilities provided for graphical data. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.2 Formatting

#### Description:

Arranging data according to predefined and/or user-defined conventions. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Formatter  
Spreadsheet

5.4.5,  
5.5.1]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.1.2.1 MIL-STD Format

#### **Description:**

The formatting of documents as specified by the MIL-STD(s).

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.2]

#### **Cross References:**

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.2.2 Table Of Contents

#### **Description:**

The production of a table of contents by examining the contents to be placed within the document.

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.1.2.3 Predefined and User-Defined Forms

#### **Description:**

The ability to call up or define standard formats such as those that are mentioned in DoD-STD-2167.

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1, 4.3.2,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1 - 4.4.4,
Detailed Design	4.5.1 - 4.5.4,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1 - 4.6.4,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1 - 4.7.4,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1 - 4.8.4,
Change Requirements	4.11.2]

##### Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.3 On-Line Assistance Processing

#### Description:

User interface that is part of the input/output process of a programming support environment (e.g., command assistance, assistance, on-line tutoring, definition assistance, etc.). [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.2]

Tools:  
[On-Line Assistance Processor

5.1.8]

#### Guidebook References:

#### 7.1.4 Sort/Merge

##### Description:

The process of arranging data in a specific order (e.g., alphabetical order).  
[@Kean 1985]

##### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.2]

Tools:  
[Address Book  
Phone Book  
Dictionary

5.5.3,  
5.5.5,  
5.5.8]

##### Guidebook References:

### 7.1.5 Graphics Generation

#### Description:

The input, construction, storage, retrieval, manipulation, alteration, and analysis of pictorial data (e.g., generation of system architectures, software designs, financial analysis, maps, graphs, etc.). [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.2]

Tools:  
[Graphics Generator 5.4.4]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.1.6 Translation

**Description:**

The conversion from one language form to another. [@Kean 1985]

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.1 Systems Requirements

#### **Description:**

The processing of formal systems requirements statements into an internal data base representation for subsequent use. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[System Requirements Analysis 4.2.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.2 Software Requirements

#### **Description:**

The processing of formal software requirements statements into an internal data base representation for subsequent use. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Software Requirements Analysis 4.3.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.3 Requirements To Natural Language

#### **Description:**

The transformation of formal requirements language constructs into English language text. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**



#### 7.1.6.4 Preliminary Design

**Description:**

The processing of formal preliminary design statements into an internal data base representation for subsequent use. [Kean 1985]

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Preliminary Design

4.4.2]

Tools:

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.5 Detailed Design

#### **Description:**

The processing of formal detailed design statements into an internal data base representation for subsequent use. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Detailed Design

4.5.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.6 Assembling

#### Description:

Translating a program expressed in an assembly language into object code.

[@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.2,

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.2,

CSCI Testing

4.8.2]

##### Tools:

[Assembler

5.3.4]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power

6.4.21, @GB: Assembling Checklist 5.1.2]

## 7.1.6.7 Compilation

### **Description:**

Translating a computer program expressed in a procedural or problem-oriented language into object code. [@Kean 1985]

### **Cross References:**

#### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

#### Tools:

[Compiler	5.3.3]
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### **Guidebook References:**

[Capacity	6.4.6 , @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
Completeness	6.4.9, @GB: ACVC	8.1;
Power	6.4.21, @GB: Compilation Checklist	5.1.3;
*Processing Effectiveness	6.4.22, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
*Processing Effectiveness	6.4.22, @GB: ACEC	6.2;
*Storage Effectiveness	6.4.31, @GB: IDA Benchmarks	6.1;
*Storage Effectiveness	6.4.31, @GB: ACEC	6.2]

\*NOTE: Normally, the concern of evaluation is the quality of a tool. However, this evaluation technique focuses on the product of the tool rather than the tool itself.

### 7.1.6.8 Conversion

#### **Description:**

Modifying an existing program to enable it to operate with similar functional capabilities in a different environment. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

##### Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.9 Macro Expansion

#### **Description:**

Augmenting instructions in a source language with user defined sequences of instructions in the same source language. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.10 Structure Preprocessing

#### **Description:**

Translating a computer program with structured constructs into its equivalent without structured constructs. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.2,

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.2,

CSCI Testing

4.8.2]

##### Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.11 Body Stub Generation

#### **Description:**

The creation of null bodies for specifications requiring bodies whose corresponding bodies have yet to be defined. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.1.6.12 Preamble Generation

#### **Description:**

Generating the preamble for a main program that contains parameters. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.6.13 Linking/Loading

#### Description:

The creation of a load/executable module on the host machine from one or more independently translated object modules or load modules by resolving cross-references among the object modules, and possibly relocating elements.

[@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

##### Tools:

[Linker	5.3.5,
Loader	5.3.6]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Linking/Loading Checklist		5.1.4]

### 7.1.6.14 Interpretation

#### **Description:**

The translation of a source program into some intermediate data structure, then executing the algorithm by carrying out each operation given in the intermediate structure. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

Tools:	
[Interpreter	5.3.7]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.7 Synthesis

#### Description:

The generation of programs according to predefined rules from a program specification or intermediate language. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.1.7.1 Design Generation

**Description:**

The translation or interpretation used to construct program designs.

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Preliminary Design  
Detailed Design

4.4.2,  
4.5.2]

Tools:

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.7.2 Requirements Reconstruction

#### **Description:**

The extraction of software requirements statements from a program design language.

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Preliminary Design	4.4.2,
Detailed Design	4.5.2,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.7.3 Program Generation

#### Description:

The translation or interpretation used to construct computer programs (e.g., language translator generator, syntax analyzer generator, code generator generator, environment definition generator, user interface generator, etc.). [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.2]

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

#### 7.1.7.4 Source Reconstruction

##### Description:

The extraction of lexical and structure attributes from an intermediate language.  
[@Kean 1985]

##### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2.
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2.
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

Tools:

##### Guidebook References:



### 7.1.7.5 Decompile

#### **Description:**

The translation of machine code sequences into a higher level procedure-oriented language (i.e., back into the same language from which the machine code sequences were generated). [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2.
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2.
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.1.7.6 Disassembling

#### Description:

The translation of machine code sequences into assembly language sequences.

[@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.2.

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.2.

CSCI Testing

4.8.2]

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

## 7.2 MANAGEMENT

### **Description:**

Features that aid the management or control of system/software development.

[@Kean 1985]

### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.1 Information Management

#### Description:

The organization, accessing, modification, dissemination, and processing of information that is associated with the development of a software system. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.2.1.1 Data Base (Object) Management

#### **Description:**

Managing a collection of interrelated data stored together with controlled redundancy to serve one or more applications and independent of the programs using the data. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Data Base Manager 5.1.9]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Data Base Management Checklist 5.1.5]

### 7.2.1.2 Documentation Management

**Description:**

The development and control of software documentation. [@Kean 1985]

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Document Manager

5.4.1]

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.1.3 File Management

#### **Description:**

Providing and controlling access to files associated with the development of software. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.1]

Tools:  
[File Manager 5.1.6]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: File Management Checklist 5.1.6]

### 7.2.1.4 Electronic Mail

#### **Description:**

The process of receiving/sending messages from/to other system users. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Electronic Mail

5.5.4]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Electronic Mail Checklist

5.1.7]



### 7.2.1.5 Electronic Conferencing

#### **Description:**

The concurrent on-line correspondence between two or more users. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Electronic Conferencing 5.5.6]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.1.6 Specification Management

#### **Description:**

The control of requirements specifications. Specification management features are somewhat methodology dependent because associated with them are requirements languages with formal procedures for their use. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.1.7 Program Library Management

#### Description:

The creation, manipulation, display, and deletion of the various components of a program library. A program library is a repository for all program information (e.g., source programs, object programs, executable programs, documentation, data, etc.). [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1]

##### Tools:

[Program Library Manager	5.3.1]
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#### Guidebook References:

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Program Library Management Checklist		5.1.8]

### 7.2.1.8 Test Data Management

#### **Description:**

The development and control of software test data. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.1,

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.1,

CSCI Testing

4.8.1]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.1.9 Evaluation Results Management

#### **Description:**

The cataloguing and maintenance of the results from the operational test and evaluation of the product. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Operational Testing And Evaluation 4.10.1]

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.1.10 Performance Monitoring

**Description:**

The monitoring of the performance characteristics of the finished product. [@Kean 1985]

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

**Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Performance Monitoring Checklist

5.1.9]

## **7.2.2 Project Management**

### **Description:**

The management of a system/software development project. [@Kean 1985]

### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.2.1 Cost Estimation

#### **Description:**

The process of determining the amount of labor necessary for the completion of a task, the amount and potential costs of computer time required, etc., prior to and during a project's lifetime. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Cost Estimator

5.2.1]

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.2.2.2 Quality Specification

#### **Description:**

The selection and prioritization of quality factors required for a given application; availability of techniques to apply trade-off analyses (quality factor vs. quality factor, and quality factor vs. cost) and quantify quality requirements. Potential quality factors include: efficiency, integrity, reliability, survivability, usability, correctness, maintainability, verifiability/testability, expandability/flexibility, interoperability, reusability, and transportability. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Quality Analyzer 5.2.2]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.2.3 Scheduling

#### **Description:**

The process of identifying tasks, products to be delivered, delivery dates, personnel needed to complete tasks, etc. for a development project. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Scheduling 5.2.3,  
Calendar 5.5.7]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Scheduling Checklist 5.1.10]

#### 7.2.2.4 Work Breakdown Structure

##### Description:

The enumeration of all work activities in hierarchic refinements of detail that divides work to be done into short, manageable tasks with quantifiable inputs, outputs, schedules, and assigned responsibilities. [Kean 1985]

##### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Work Breakdown Structure 5.2.4]

##### Guidebook References:

## 7.2.2.5 Resource Estimation

### Description:

The estimation of resources attributed to an entity. [@Kean 1985]

### Cross References:

#### Life Cycle Phases:

[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1]

#### Tools:

[Resource Estimator	5.2.5]
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### Guidebook References:

### 7.2.2.6 Tracking

#### Description:

The tracking of the development of an entity through the software life cycle.

[@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3,
Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.4,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

##### Tools:

[Tracking	5.2.6]
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#### Guidebook References:

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Tracking Checklist		5.1.11]

### 7.2.2.7 Configuration Management

#### **Description:**

The establishment of baselines for configuration items, the control of changes to these baselines, and the control of releases to the operational environment.

[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Configuration Manager

5.2.7]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Configuration Management Checklist

5.1.12]

### 7.2.2.8 Quality Assessment

#### **Description:**

The use of field data to determine the achieved level of quality in deployed software systems. A verification that the specified quality requirements have been met. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Quality Analyzer

5.2.2]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### **7.2.3 Computer System Management**

#### **Description:**

The management of hardware/software architectures to support the life cycle software engineering environment. Such services include: creating, scheduling, and removing tasks; switching the processor among tasks; sending messages between tasks; providing direct and import/export access; managing distributed systems; sending files from one host machine to another on a network, etc.

[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.2.3.1 Command Language Processing

#### **Description:**

The processing of command language constructs into functions performed by the operating system. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases: [Global	4.12.1]
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Tools: [Command Language Processor	5.1.1]
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#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.3.2 Input/Output Support

#### Description:

The services for accessing standard I/O devices such as disks, tapes, terminals, and printers from within a program.

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Runtime Library

5.3.8]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Input/Output Support Checklist

5.1.13]

### 7.2.3.3 Kernel

#### Description:

The functions which provide access for tools and application programs to services of the native operating system.

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.1]

Tools:  
[Security System

5.1.3]

#### Guidebook References:

[Completeness

6.4.9, @GB: CIVC

8.2]

#### 7.2.3.4 Math/Statistics

##### **Description:**

The services for supporting standard math and statistical operations.

##### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global

4.12.3]

Tools:  
[Runtime Library  
Spreadsheet  
Calculator

5.3.8,  
5.5.1,  
5.5.2]

##### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.2.3.5 Runtime Environment

#### Description:

The functions that can be expected to be found in the runtime libraries for Ada implementations. It should be noted that the dividing line between the predefined runtime support library on the one hand and the conventions and data structures of a compiler on the other hand is not always obvious. One Ada implementation may use a predefined routine to implement a particular language feature, while another implementation may realize the same feature through conventions for the executable code. Not addressed here are elements of a runtime library that exist because of special characteristics of the underlying computing resource.

[@ARTEWG 1986]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.2]

Tools:  
[Job Scheduler 5.1.4,  
Resource Controller 5.1.5,  
Runtime Library 5.3.8]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Runtime Environment Checklist 5.1.14]

### 7.2.3.6 Import/Export

#### Description:

The services for communicating objects between various computer systems or networks.

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[System Integration and Testing  
Operational Testing and Evaluation

4.9.2, 4.9.3,  
4.10.3]

##### Tools:

[Archive, Backup, and Retrieval System  
Import/Export System

5.1.2,  
5.1.7]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Import/Export Checklist

5.1.15]

## 7.3 ANALYSIS

### **Description:**

The features that provide an examination of a substantial whole to determine both qualitative and quantitative properties. [@Kean 1985]

### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

### **Guidebook References:**

### **7.3.1 Static Analysis**

#### **Description:**

Static analysis features specify operations on the subject without regard to the executability of the subject. They describe the manner in which the subject is analyzed. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.3.1.1 Comparison

#### **Description:**

The determination and assessment of similarities between two or more items.  
[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.3]

Tools:  
[Comparator 5.6.1]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.2 Spelling Checking

**Description:**

The identification of incorrectly spelled words. [@Kean 1985]

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Global 4.12.3]

Tools:  
[Spell Checker 5.4.3]

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.3 Data Flow Analysis

#### **Description:**

The analysis of the formal requirements statements to determine interface consistency and data availability. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Data Flow Analyzer	5.6.2]
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#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.4 Functional Analysis

**Description:**

The analysis of formally stated requirements to determine their consistency and completeness. [Kean 1985]

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Software Requirements Analysis 4.3.3]

Tools:  
[Functional Analyzer 5.6.4]

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.5 Interface Analysis

#### **Description:**

The checking of interfaces between program elements for consistency and adherence to predefined rules and/or axioms. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3,
Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Interface Analyzer	5.6.4]
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#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.6 Traceability Analysis

#### **Description:**

The checking for internal consistency within the software requirements specifications. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Software Requirements Analysis 4.3.3]

Tools:  
[Traceability Analyzer 5.6.5]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.7 Testability Analysis

#### **Description:**

The quantitative measurement of the extent to which a component facilitates the establishment of verification criteria and supports evaluation of its performance.

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Software Requirements Analysis 4.3.3]

Tools:  
[Testability Analyzer 5.6.6]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.8 Test Condition Analysis

#### **Description:**

The analysis of formal requirements language statements to determine data values to be examined and mechanisms to be used in the verification of test results.

[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Software Requirements Analysis 4.3.3]

Tools:  
[Test Condition Analyzer 5.6.7]

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.3.1.9 Quality Analysis

#### Description:

The quantitative measurement of specified quality factors for use during the evaluation of software products (and prediction of software quality) at key milestones during development. Factors to be analyzed include: efficiency, integrity, reliability, survivability, usability, correctness, maintainability, verifiability/testability, expandability/flexibility, interoperability, reusability, and transportability. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3,
Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

##### Tools:

[Quality Analyzer	5.6.8]
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#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.10 Complexity Measurement

#### Description:

The determination of how complicated an entity (e.g., routine, program, system, etc.) is by evaluating some number of associated characteristics. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Complexity Measurer	5.6.9]
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#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.11 Correctness Checking

**Description:**

The determination of agreement between the component as coded and the programming specification (algorithmic correctness).

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Correctness Checker

5.6.10]

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.12 Completeness Checking

#### Description:

The assessment of whether or not an entity has all its parts present and if those parts are fully developed. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Preliminary Design

4.4.3,

Detailed Design

4.5.3,

Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.3,

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Completeness Checker

5.6.11]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.13 Consistency Checking

#### Description:

The determination of whether or not an entity is internally consistent in the sense that it is consistent with its specification. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Consistency Checker	5.6.12]
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#### Guidebook References:

### **7.3.1.14 Reusability Analysis**

#### **Description:**

The quantitative measurement of specified reusability factors for use during the evaluation of software products (and prediction of software reusability).

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Reusability Analyzer

5.6.13]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.15 Syntax And Semantics Checking

**Description:**

The detection of errors in the syntax and semantics of a formal language.

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Syntax-Directed Editor

5.3.2,

Word Processor

5.4.2,

Syntax And Semantics Checking

5.6.14]

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.16 Reachability Analysis

#### **Description:**

The detection of sections of code that cannot be executed because of the structure of the code unit that contains it.

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Reachability Analyzer

5.6.15]

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.3.1.17 Cross Reference

#### Description:

The referencing of entities to other entities by logical means. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Cross Referencer	5.6.16]
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#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.18 Maintainability Analysis

**Description:**

The quantitative measurement of specified maintainability factors for use during the evaluation of software products (and prediction of software maintainability).

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:  
[Maintainability Analyzer

5.6.17]

**Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.19 Invocation Analysis

#### **Description:**

The analysis of a system/software design for the purpose of determining calling relationships between elements. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3]
Tools:	
[Invocation Analyzer	5.6.18]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.20 Scanning

#### **Description:**

The examination of entities sequentially to identify key areas or structure. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

##### Tools:

[Scanner	5.6.19]
----------	---------

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.21 Structured Walkthrough

#### **Description:**

The interactive display of source code (or its design) with the capability for branching to subordinate program modules/units. This feature automates code reading such that a walkthrough of a computer program can be performed on a video terminal. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3]

Tools:	
[Structured Walkthrough Tool	5.6.20]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.22 Auditing

#### Description:

The conducting of an examination to determine whether or not predefined rules have been followed. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Auditor	5.6.21]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.23 Error Checking

#### **Description:**

The determination of discrepancies, their importance, and/or their cause. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Error Checker	5.6.22]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.24 Statistical Analysis

#### **Description:**

The performance of statistical data collection and analysis. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.3]

Tools:  
[Statistical Analyzer

5.6.23]

#### **Guidebook References:**



### 7.3.1.25 Statistical Profiling

#### **Description:**

The analysis of a computer program to determine statement types, number of occurrences of each statement type, and the percentage of each statement type in relation to the complete program. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Statistical Profiler	5.6.24]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.26 Structure Checking

#### **Description:**

The detection of structural flaws within a program (e.g., improper loop nestings, unreferenced labels, unreachable statements, and statements with no successors). Flaws detected by this function are not illegal or erroneous, but do constitute bad style. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Structure Checker	5.6.25]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.27 Type Analysis

#### Description:

The evaluation of whether or not the domain of values attributed to an entity are properly and consistently defined. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Type Analyzer	5.6.26]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.28 Units Analysis

#### **Description:**

The determination of whether or not the units or physical dimensions attributed to an entity are properly defined and consistently used. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Units Analyzer	5.6.27]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.1.29 I/O Specification Analysis

#### Description:

The analysis of the input and output specifications in a program usually for the generation of test data. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[I/O Specification Analyzer	5.6.28]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.1.30 Sizing Analysis

**Description:**

The quantitative measurement of the maximum amount of primary (and secondary) storage required to run a program.

**Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:  
[Sizing Analyzer

5.6.29]

**Guidebook References:**

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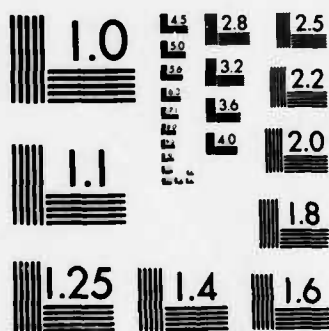
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### 7.3.2 Dynamic Analysis

#### Description:

Dynamic analysis features specify operations that are determined during or after execution takes place. Dynamic analysis features differ from those classified as static by virtue of the fact that they require some form of symbolic or machine execution. They describe the techniques used by the tool to derive meaningful information about a program's execution behavior. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.2.1 Requirements Simulation

#### **Description:**

The execution of code enhanced requirements statements to examine functional interfaces and performance. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[System Requirements Analysis	4.2.3,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3]

##### Tools:

[Requirements Simulator	5.7.1]
-------------------------	--------

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.2.2 Requirements Prototyping

#### **Description:**

The rapid construction of critical functions of a system early in the life cycle for the purpose of understanding the requirements. During this activity, these results are intended to be thrown away. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[System Requirements Analysis	4.2.3,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3]

##### Tools:

[Requirements Prototype	5.7.2]
-------------------------	--------

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Requirements Prototyping Checklist		5.1.16]

### 7.3.2.3 Simulation And Modeling

#### **Description:**

The representation of selected characteristics of the behavior of one physical or abstract system by another system (e.g., the representation of physical phenomena by means of operations performed by a computer system, the representation of operations of a computer system by those of another computer system, etc.).  
[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3]
Tools:	
[Simulation And Modeling Tools	5.7.3]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Simulation and Modeling Checklist		5.1.17]

### 7.3.2.4 Design Prototyping

#### **Description:**

The rapid construction of critical functions of a system early in the life cycle for the purpose of understanding the requirements. During this activity, the results will be retained for the purpose of incrementally developing the product. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3]

Tools:	
[Design Prototype	5.7.4]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.2.5 Debugging

#### **Description:**

The process of locating, analyzing, and correcting suspected faults in a program.  
[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

Tools:	
[Debugger	5.7.5]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Debugging Checklist		5.1.18]

### 7.3.2.6 Executable Assertion Checking

#### **Description:**

The checking of user-embedded statements that assert relationships between elements of a program. An assertion is a logical expression that specifies a condition or relation among the program variables. Checking may be performed with symbolic or run-time data. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]
Tools:	
[Executable Assertion Checker	5.7.6]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Executable Assertion Checking Checklist		5.1.19]

### 7.3.2.7 Constraint Evaluation (Contention)

#### Description:

The generation and/or solution of path input or output constraints for determining test input or proving programs correct. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3.
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Constraint Evaluator	5.7.7]

#### Guidebook References:



### 7.3.2.8 Coverage/Frequency Analysis

#### **Description:**

The determination and assessment of measures associated with the invocation of program structural elements to determine the adequacy of a test run. Coverage analysis is useful when attempting to execute each statement, branch, path, or program. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

Tools:	
[Coverage/Frequency Analyzer	5.7.8]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.2.9 Mutation Analysis

#### **Description:**

The application of test data to a program and its "mutants" (i.e., programs that contain one or more likely errors) in order to determine test data adequacy.

[@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.3,

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.3]

Tools:

[Mutation Analyzer

5.7.9]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,

@GB: Mutation Analysis Checklist

5.1.20]

### 7.3.2.10 Testing

#### Description:

The identification of necessary test cases to accomplish testing objectives, the generation of actual test data for each test case to support both structural and functional testing, the execution of the test cases, and the analysis of the test results.

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]
Tools:	
[Testing Analyzer	5.7.10]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Testing Checklist		5.1.21]

### 7.3.2.11 Regression Testing

#### Description:

The rerunning of test cases which a program has previously executed correctly in order to detect errors spawned by changes or corrections made during software development and maintenance. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3.
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3.
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

##### Tools:

[Regression Testing Analyzer	5.7.11]
------------------------------	---------

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.2.12 Resource Utilization

#### Description:

The analysis of resource utilization associated with system hardware or software.

[@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.3.

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.3.

CSCI Testing

4.8.3]

##### Tools:

[Resource Utilization Analyzer

5.7.12]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.2.13 Emulation

#### Description:

The imitation of all or part of one computer system by another, primarily by hardware, so that the imitating computer system accepts the same data, executes the same programs, and achieves the same results as the imitated system.

[@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[Coding And Unit Testing

4.6.3.

CSC Integration And Testing

4.7.3.

CSCI Testing

4.8.3]

##### Tools:

[Emulator

5.7.13]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power

6.4.21.

@GB: Emulation Checklist

5.1.22]

### 7.3.2.14 Timing

#### **Description:**

The reporting of actual CPU, wall-clock, or other times associated with parts of a program. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

Tools:	
[Timing Analyzer	5.7.14]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Timing Checklist		5.1.23]

### 7.3.2.15 Tuning

#### Description:

The activity of optimizing parts of a program which account for significant amounts of execution time. The optimization follows the determination of a "performance profile" which is the identification of the parts of a program which use the most execution time.

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3]

Tools:	
[Tuning Analyzer	5.7.15]

#### Guidebook References:

[Power	6.4.21,	
@GB: Tuning Checklist		5.1.24]



### **7.3.2.16 Reliability Analysis**

#### **Description:**

The determination of the ability of an item to perform a required function under stated conditions for a stated period of time. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Reliability Analyzer

5.7.16]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.2.17 Real Time Analysis

#### **Description:**

The determination of the behavior of a program which must recognize, interpret, and respond to external, asynchronous events at speeds which allow the system to handle all such events in a "reasonable" amount of time.

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:

[Real Time Analyzer

5.7.17]

#### **Guidebook References:**

[Power 6.4.21,  
@GB: Real Time Analysis Checklist

5.1.25]

### 7.3.3 Formal Verification

#### Description:

The use of rigorous mathematical techniques to prove the consistency between an algorithmic solution and a rigorous, complete specification of the intent of the solution. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3]

Tools:	
[Formal Verification System	5.7.18]

#### Guidebook References:

### 7.3.4 Symbolic Execution

#### Description:

The reconstruction of the logic and computations along a program path by executing the path with symbolic rather than actual values of data. [@Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:	
[Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3]

Tools:	
[Symbolic Execution System	5.7.19]

#### Guidebook References:

### **7.3.5 Problem Report Analysis**

#### **Description:**

The analysis of problem reports for the purpose of determining the validity of the reported problem and a corrective action. [Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

##### Life Cycle Phases:

[CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3,
System Integration And Testing	4.9.3,
Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10.3]

##### Tools:

[Problem Report Analyzer	5.2.8]
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#### **Guidebook References:**

### **7.3.6 Change Request Analysis**

#### **Description:**

The analysis of change requests to determine the necessity of the change, technical/economic impacts, and approach to accomplishing the change. [@Kean 1985]

#### **Cross References:**

Life Cycle Phases:

Tools:  
[Change Request Analyzer

5.2.9]

#### **Guidebook References:**

### 7.3.6.1 Change Impact Analysis

#### Description:

The ability to determine, for a proposed support/enhancement operation, the impact of proposed changes to the software system. For example, changes could be specified at the requirements, design, or code levels and, utilizing the traceability mechanisms which link elements of various life cycle activities, the impact(s) of the changes could be identified. Impact(s) would include those to requirements, design, code, test cases/test data, and associated documentation. [Kean 1985]

#### Cross References:

Life Cycle Phases:  
[Change Requirements

4.11.3]

Tools:

#### Guidebook References:

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**APPENDIX B**  
**GLOSSARY**

**B.1 ACRONYMS AND ABBREVIATIONS**

This section provides a list of all acronyms and abbreviations used in this manual, with the associated meanings.

APSE	Ada Programming Support Environment
ARTEWG	Ada Runtime Environments Working Group (SIGAda)
CAIS	Common APSE Interface Set
CBD	Commerce Business Daily
CRISD	Computer Resources Integrated Support Document
CSC	Computer Software Component
CSCI	Computer Software Configuration Item
CSDM	Computer System Diagnostic Manual
CSOM	Computer System Operator's Manual
DACS	Data and Analysis Center for Software
DBDD	Data Base Design Document
DoD	Department of Defense
ECP	Engineering Change Proposal
E&V	Evaluation and Validation
FSM	Firmware Support Manual
GB	E&V Guidebook
HWCI	Hardware Configuration Item
IDD	Interface Design Document
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronics Engineers
IPSE	Integrated Project Support Environment
IRS	Interface Requirements Specification
LLCSC	Lower-level Computer Software Component
MCCS	Mission-Critical Computer System
OCD	Operational Concept Document
PIWG	Performance Issues Working Group (SIGAda)
PSE	Programming Support Environment
RADC	Rome Air Development Center
RFP	Request for Proposal
RM	E&V Reference Manual
RMGB	Reference Manual/Guidebook
SCMP	Software Configuration Management Plan
SCN	Specification Change Notice

## **E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0**

<b>SDDD</b>	<b>Software Detailed Design Document</b>
<b>SDE</b>	<b>Software Development Environment</b>
<b>SDF</b>	<b>Software Development File</b>
<b>SDP</b>	<b>Software Development Plan</b>
<b>SEE</b>	<b>Software Engineering Environment</b>
<b>SIGAda</b>	<b>Special Interest Group for Ada of the Association for Computing Machinery (ACM)</b>
<b>SOW</b>	<b>Statement of Work</b>
<b>SPM</b>	<b>Software Programmer's Manual</b>
<b>SPS</b>	<b>Software Product Specification</b>
<b>SQEP</b>	<b>Software Quality Evaluation Plan</b>
<b>SRS</b>	<b>Software Requirements Specification</b>
<b>SSPM</b>	<b>Software Standards &amp; Procedures Manual</b>
<b>SSS</b>	<b>System/Segment Specification</b>
<b>STD</b>	<b>Software Test Description</b>
<b>STLDD</b>	<b>Software Top Level Design Document</b>
<b>STP</b>	<b>Software Test Plan</b>
<b>STPR</b>	<b>Software Test Procedure</b>
<b>STR</b>	<b>Software Test Report</b>
<b>SUM</b>	<b>Software User's Manual</b>
<b>TLCSC</b>	<b>Top-level Computer Software Component</b>
<b>VDC</b>	<b>Version Description Document</b>
<b>WBS</b>	<b>Work Breakdown Structure</b>

## APPENDIX C

### FORMAL GRAMMAR

This appendix specifies sections of the Reference Manual and Guidebook (RMGB) as a formal grammar. The sections include chapters four through seven of the Reference Manual (RM), all explicit references, the table of contents, the composite index, and the reference appendix. The specification is presented as a partitioned grammar for convenience.

(The grammar is presented in a modified Backus-Naur form. Brackets represent optionality when alone, and may be marked by an asterisk '\*' to denote 0-N instances of the production, or by a sharp '#' to denote 1-N instances. Angle brackets denote comments in place of productions which are too elaborate to express here. All terminals of the grammar are expressed as quoted literals, or composite literals based on characters and character strings.)

#### C.1 FORMAL REFERENCES

Throughout the RMGB, whenever formal references are made, a single consistent set of grammar rules are used. This includes reference from one volume to the other, reference from one section in a volume to another section in the same document, and reference to documents outside the RMGB.

```
reference_list ::= "[" references [ ";" references ]* "]"
references    ::= reference [ "," reference ]*
reference     ::= "@ phrase [ ":" [ phrase ] [ designator_list ]
                | [ phrase ] designator_list
phrase        ::= <text lacking special characters>
```

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

designator\_list ::= designator [ "," designator ]  
designator ::= leads "." | leads [ "." digits ]  
leads ::= digits | caps  
digits ::= ('0'-'9')  
caps ::= ('A'-'Z')

### C.2 INDEXES

The index format of the RMGB builds on the reference specifications above, and is derived from MIL-STD-1815A.

index ::= [ entry ]#  
entry ::= topic [ redirector ] [ reference\_list ]  
topic ::= phrase [ "(" designator\_list ")" ]  
redirector ::= "[" "see" [ "also" ] ":" phrase\_list "]"  
phrase\_list ::= phrase [ "," phrase ]

### C.3 FORMAL CHAPTERS

Those chapters of the RM which are derived from the classification schema are formally defined here.

#### C.3.1 Chapter Components

The following rules define the components which are used to compose formal chapter entries.

descriptor ::= designator phrase [description]  
description ::= "Description:" text



## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

text ::= < prose text >

functions ::= "Functions:" reference\_list

deliverables ::= "Deliverables:" reference\_list

gb\_references ::= "Guidebook:" reference\_list

life-cycle-phases ::= "Life Cycle Phases:" reference\_list

tools ::= "Tools:" reference\_list

quality\_factors ::= "Software Quality Factors:"  
reference\_list

acquisition\_concern ::= "Acquisition Concern:"  
reference\_list

software\_criteria ::= "Software-Oriented Criteria:"  
reference\_list

characteristics ::= "Application/Environment Characteristics:"  
reference\_list

complementary\_factors ::= "Complementary Software Quality Factors:"  
reference\_list

cooperating\_criteria ::= "Cooperating Criteria:"  
reference\_list

conflicting\_criteria ::= "Conflicting Criteria:"  
reference\_list

beneficial\_factors ::= "Beneficial Quality Factors:"  
reference\_list

adverse\_factors ::= "Adverse Quality Factors:"  
reference\_list

### C.3.2 Chapter Entries

Each numbered section of the formal chapters follows a specific grammar rule. The following rules define the format of each class of chapter entries.

```

life_cycle_phase ::= descriptor management transformation analysis
                  oper_and_support

management      ::= descriptor functions deliverables

transformation  ::= descriptor functions deliverables

analysis        ::= descriptor functions deliverables

oper_and_support ::= descriptor functions deliverables

apse            ::= descriptor [ toolset ]*

toolset         ::= descriptor [ tool ]*

tool            ::= descriptor functions

attribute       ::= descriptor [ concern ]* [factor ]*
                  [ criterion ]*

concern         ::= descriptor quality factors

factor          ::= descriptor acquisition_concern
                  software_criteria characteristics
                  complementary_factors cooperating_criteria
                  conflicting_criteria

criterion       ::= descriptor quality_factors
                  beneficial_factors adverse_factors
                  gb_references

function        ::= descriptor life_cycle_phases tools
                  gb_references
    
```

### C.3.3 Formal Chapter Ordering

The formal portion of the RM is found in chapters four through seven. Each of the classes of chapter entries is found in a distinct chapter.

formal\_chapters ::= [ life\_cycle phase ]\*  
[ apse ]  
[ attribute ]\*  
[ function ]\*

#### C.4 TABLE OF CONTENTS

The table of contents shares some features with the rest of the formal aspects of the RMGB.

table\_of\_contents ::= [ chapter ]\* index  
chapter ::= designator phrase designator\_page  
designator\_page ::= designator "-" digits  
index ::= "Index" digits

#### C.5 CITATIONS

The citations are found in Appendix A, and have a formal structure as defined in the following grammar. The (semantic) form of citation text is taken from the standard for IEEE Software Magazine.

citations ::= [ citation ]\*  
citations ::= key body "."  
key ::= "[" text "]"  
body ::= text | key

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## INDEX

Accuracy	(6.4.1)
Adaptation	(6.3)
[Adaptation Attributes (of Whole APSEs)]	3.3.3]
Address Book	(5.5.3)
Analysis	
[Functions:	7.3,
Change Impact Analysis	7.3.6.1,
Change Request Analysis	7.3.6,
Coverage/Frequency Analysis	7.3.2.8,
Data Flow Analysis	7.3.1.3,
Dynamic Analysis	7.3.2,
Functional Analysis	7.3.1.4,
Interface Analysis	7.3.1.5,
Invocation Analysis	7.3.1.19,
I/O Specification Analysis	7.3.1.29,
Maintainability Analysis	7.3.1.18,
Mutation Analysis	7.3.2.9,
Problem Report Analysis	7.3.5,
Quality Analysis	7.3.1.9,
Reachability Analysis	7.3.1.16,
Real Time Analysis	7.3.2.17,
Reliability Analysis	7.3.2.16,
Reusability Analysis	7.3.1.14,
Sizing Analysis	7.3.1.30,
Static Analysis	7.3.1,
Statistical Analysis	7.3.1.24,
Test Condition Analysis	7.3.1.8,
Testability Analysis	7.3.1.7,
Traceability Analysis	7.3.1.6,
Type Analysis	7.3.1.27,
Units Analysis	7.3.1.28;
Life Cycle Phases:	
Change Requirements	4.11.3,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3,
CSCI Testing	4.8.3,
Detailed Design	4.5.3,
Global	4.12.3,
Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10.3,

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Preliminary Design	4.4.3,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.3,
System Concepts	4.1.3,
System Integration And Testing	4.9.3,
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.3]
Anomaly Management	(6.4.2)
Application Independence	(6.4.3)
APSE	
[APSE Tool Categories	5.;
Life Cycle Phases	4.;
Whole APSE Issues	3.]
Archive	
[Archive, Backup, and Retrieval System	5.1.2]
Assemble	
[Assembler	5.3.4;
Assembling	7.1.6.6]
Assertion	
[Executable Assertion Checker	5.7.6;
Executable Assertion Checking	7.3.2.6]
Assistance	
[see: On-Line Assistance]	
Attributes	(6.)
[Central Role of Attributes and Functions	2.3;
Key Attributes of Whole APSEs	3.3]
Audit	
[Auditing	7.3.1.22;
Auditor	5.6.21]
Augmentability	(6.4.4)
Autonomy	(6.4.5)
Backup	
[see: Archive, Backup, and Retrieval System]	
Benchmarks and Test Suites	(3.4.1)
Body Stub Generation	(7.1.6.11)
Calculator	(5.5.2)
Calendar	(5.5.7)
Capacity	(6.4.6)

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Change	
[see also: Deliverables: Engineering Change Proposal, Specification Change Notice]	
[Change Impact Analysis	7.3.6.1;
Change Request Analysis	7.3.6;
Change Request Analyzer	5.2.9;
Change Requirements	4.11]
Classification Schema	(2.1)
Coding And Unit Testing	(4.6)
Command Language	
[Command Language Processing	7.2.3.1;
Command Language Processor	5.1.1]
Commonality (Data and Communication)	(6.4.7)
Communication Effectiveness	(6.4.8)
Communicativeness	
[Operability	6.4.20]
Comparator	(5.6.1)
Comparison	(7.3.1.1)
Compile	
[Compilation	7.1.6.7;
Compilation System:	5.3,
Compiler	5.3.3]
Completeness	(6.4.9)
[Completeness Checker	5.6.11;
Completeness Checking	7.3.1.12]
Complexity	
[Complexity Measurement	7.3.1.10;
Complexity Measurer	5.6.9]
Component	
[APSE Tool Categories	5.]
Computer	
[see also: Deliverables: Computer Resources Integrated Support Document]	
[Computer Management System	5.1;
Computer System Management	7.2.3]
Concept	
[see also: Deliverables: Operational Concept Document]	
[System Concepts	4.1]

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Conferencing	
[see: Electronic]	
Configuration	
[see also: Deliverables: Software Configuration Management Plan]	
[Configuration Management:	7.2.2.7;
Configuration Manager	5.2.7,
Required Configuration	6.4.26]
Consistency	(6.4.10)
[Consistency Checker	5.6.12;
Consistency Checking	7.3.1.13]
Constraint	
[Constraint Evaluation	7.3.2.7;
Constraint Evaluator	5.7.7]
Contention	
[see: Constraint]	
Conversion	(7.1.6.8)
Correctness	(6.2.1)
[Correctness Checker	5.6.10;
Correctness Checking	7.3.1.11]
Cost	(6.4.11)
[Cost Estimator	5.2.1;
Cost Estimation	7.2.2.1]
Coverage	
[Coverage/Frequency Analysis	7.3.2.8;
Coverage/Frequency Analyzer	5.7.8]
CRISD	
[see: Deliverables: Computer Resources Integrated Support Document]	
Cross Reference	
[Cross Reference	7.3.1.17;
Cross Referencer	5.6.16]
CSC Integration And Testing	(4.7)
CSCI Testing	(4.8)
CSDM	
[see: Deliverables: Computer System Diagnostic Manual]	
CSOM	
[see: Deliverables: Computer System Operator's Manual]	
Data	



## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

[see also: Deliverables: Data Base Design Document]

[Data Base Management	7.2.1.1;
Data Base Manager	5.1.9;
Data Editing	7.1.1.2;
Data Flow Analysis	7.3.1.3;
Data Flow Analyzer	5.6.2;
Test Data Management	7.2.1.8]

### DBDD

[see: Deliverables: Data Base Design Document]

### Debug

[Debugger	5.7.5;
Debugging	7.3.2.5]

Decision Aids (3.4.3)

Decompilation (7.1.7.5)

### Deliverables

[Computer Resources Integrated Support Document (CRISD):

Detailed Design	4.5.4,
Preliminary Design	4.4.4;

Computer System Diagnostic Manual (CSDM):

Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.4,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.4,
CSCI Testing	4.8.4,
Detailed Design	4.5.4,
Preliminary Design	4.4.4;

Computer System Operator's Manual (CSOM):

Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.4,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.4,
CSCI Testing	4.8.4,
Detailed Design	4.5.4,
Preliminary Design	4.4.4;

Data Base Design Document (DBDD):

Detailed Design	4.5.2,
Preliminary Design	4.4.2;

Engineering Change Proposal (ECP):

Change Requirements	4.11.2;
---------------------	---------

Firmware Support Manual (FSM):

Detailed Design	4.5.4;
-----------------	--------

Interface Design Document (IDD):

Detailed Design	4.5.2,
Preliminary Design	4.4.2;

Interface Requirements Specification (IRS):

Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.2;
--------------------------------	--------

Operational Concept Document (OCD):

## **E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0**

Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.2,
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2;
Prime Item Development Specification:	
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2;
Software Configuration Management Plan (SCMP):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1;
Software Detailed Design Document (SDDD):	
Detailed Design	4.5.2,
Preliminary Design	4.4.2;
Software Development File (SDF):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2,
CSCI Testing	4.8.2,
Detailed Design	4.5.2;
Software Development Plan (SDP):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1;
Software Product Specification (SPS):	
CSCI Testing	4.8.2;
Software Programmer's Manual (SPM):	
Detailed Design	4.5.4;
Software Quality Evaluation Plan (SQEP):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1;
Software Requirements Specification (SRS):	
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.2;
Software Standards And Procedures Manual (SSPM):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1;
Software Test Description (STD):	
Detailed Design	4.5.3;
Software Test Plan (STP):	
Preliminary Design	4.4.3;
Software Test Procedure (STPR):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.3,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.3;
Software Test Report (STR):	
CSCI Testing	4.8.3;
Software Top Level Design Document (STLDD):	
Preliminary Design	4.4.2;
Software User's Manual (SUM):	
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.4,
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.4,
CSCI Testing	4.8.4,
CSCI Testing	4.8.4,
Detailed Design	4.5.4,
Preliminary Design	4.4.4;
Specification Change Notice (SCN):	
Change Requirements	4.11.2;
System/Segment Specification (SSS):	
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2;
Version Description Document (VDD):	
CSCI Testing	4.8.2]
Design	(6.2)
[see also: Deliverables: Data Base Design Document,	
Interface Design Document,	
Software Detailed Design	
Document,	
Software Top Level Design	
Document]	
[Design Attributes (of Whole APSEs)	3.3.2;
Design Generation	7.1.7.1;
Design Prototype	5.7.4;
Design Prototyping	7.3.2.4;
Detailed Design	4.5;
Detailed Design Translation	7.1.6.5;
Preliminary Design	4.4;
Preliminary Design Translation	7.1.6.4]
Desktop System	(5.5)

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Detailed Design	
[see: Design]	
Development Methodology	
[see: Methodology]	
Diagnostic	
[see: Deliverables: Computer System Diagnostic Manual]	
Dictionary	(5.5.8)
Disassembling	(7.1.7.6)
Distributedness	(6.4.12)
Document	
[see also: Deliverables]	
[Document Accessibility	6.4.13;
Document System	5.4,
Document System	5.4,
Document Manager	5.4.1;
Documentation Management	7.2.1.2]
Dynamic	
[Dynamic Analysis	7.3.2;
Dynamic Analyzer System	5.7]
E&V	
[Approaches to Whole-APSE E&V	3.4;
E&V Categories	2.4.2;
Locating and Applying E&V Technology	2.4.2]
ECP	
[see: Deliverables: Engineering Change Proposal]	
Edit	
[Editing:	7.1.1,
Text	7.1.1.1,
Data	7.1.1.2,
Graphics	7.1.1.3;
Syntax-Directed Editor	5.3.2;
Word Processor	5.4.2]
Efficiency	(6.1.1)
Electronic	
[APSE Tool Categories:	
Electronic Conferencing	5.5.6,
Electronic Mail	5.5.4;
Functions:	
Electronic Conferencing	7.2.1.5,
Electronic Mail	7.2.1.4]

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Emulate	
[Emulation	7.3.2.13;
Emulator	5.7.13]
Environment	
[APSE Definitions and Alternate Names	3.1]
Error	
[Error Checker	5.6.22;
Error Checking	7.3.1.23;
Error Tolerance (Anomaly Management)	6.4.2]
Estimate	
[Cost Estimation	7.2.2.1;
Cost Estimator	5.2.1;
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5;
Resource Estimator	5.2.5]
Evaluation	
[see also: E&V]	
[Constraint Evaluation	7.3.2.7;
Evaluation Results Management	7.2.1.9;
Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10]
Execute	
[Executable Assertion Checker	5.7.6;
Executable Assertion Checking	7.3.2.6;
Processing (Execution) Effectiveness	6.4.22;
Symbolic Execution	7.3.4;
Symbolic Execution System	5.7.19]
Expandability	(6.3.1)
Expansion	
[Macro Expansion	7.1.6.9]
Experiments, Monitored	(3.4.4)
Expert System, APSE Viewed as a Knowledge-Based	(3.2.5)
Export	
[see: Import/Export]	
Fault Tolerance	
[Anomaly Management	6.4.2]
File	
[File Management	7.2.1.3;
File Manager	5.1.6]
Flexibility	
[Expandability	6.3.1]

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Forms	
[Predefined and User-Defined Forms]	7.1.2.3]
Formal Verification	(7.3.3)
[Formal Verification System]	5.7.18]
Format	
[Formal Verification System]	5.7.18]
[Formatter]	5.4.5;
Formatting:	7.1.2,
MIL-STD Format	7.1.2.1;
Table of Contents	7.1.2.2]
Framework, APSE Viewed as a Stable	(3.2.6)
Frequency	
[see: Coverage]	
FSM	
[see: Deliverables: Firmware Support Manual]	
Function	
[Central Role of Attributes and Functions]	2.3;
Functional Analysis	7.3.1.4;
Functional Analyzer	5.6.3;
Functional Overlap	6.4.14;
Functional Scope	6.4.15;
Functions	7.]
Generality	(6.4.16)
Global	(4.12)
Granularity	(6.4.17)
Graphics	
[Graphics Editing]	7.1.1.3;
Graphics Generation	7.1.5;
Graphics Generator	5.4.4]
Help	
[see: On-Line Assistance]	
I/O	
[I/O Specification Analysis]	7.3.1.29;
I/O Specification Analyzer	5.6.28;
Input/Output Support	7.2.3.2]
IDD	
[see: Deliverables: Interface Design Document]	
Import/Export	(7.2.3.6)
[Import/Export System]	5.1.7]

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Input	
[see: I/O]	
Index	
[Index Relationships	2.4;
Using The Reference Indexes Directly	2.3.1]
Information Management	
[APSE Viewed as an Information Management System	3.2.3;
Functions: Information Managemen	7.2.1]
Integration	
[CSC Integration And Testing	4.7;
System Integration And Testing	4.9]
Integrity	(6.1.2)
Interactive System, APSE Viewed as a User-Oriented	(3.2.4)
Interface	
[see also: Deliverables: Interface Design Document,	
Interface Requirements	
Specification]	
[Interface Analysis	7.3.1.5;
Interface Analyzer	5.6.4]
Interoperability	(6.3.2)
Interpret	
[Interpretation	7.1.6.14;
Interpreter	5.3.7]
Invocation	
[Invocation Analysis	7.3.1.19;
Invocation Analyzer	5.6.18]
IPSE	
[see also: APSE]	
[Life Cycle Phases	4.]
IRS	
[see: Deliverables: Interface Requirements	
Specification]	
Job Scheduler	(5.1.4)
Kernel	(7.2.3.3)
Kernel	(7.2.3.3)
Language	
[see also: Command Language]	
[Requirements To Natural Language Translation	7.1.6.3]

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Library	
[Program Library Management	7.2.1.7;
Program Library Manager	5.3.1;
Runtime Library	5.3.8]
Life Cycle Phases	(4.)
Link	
[Linker	5.3.5;
Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13]
Load	
[Linking/Loading	7.1.6.13;
Loader	5.3.6]
Macro Expansion	(7.1.6.9)
Mail	
[see: Electronic]	
Maintainability	(6.2.2)
[Maintainability Analysis	7.3.1.18;
Maintainability Analyzer	5.6.17]
Management	
[see also: Deliverables: Software Configuration	
Management Plan]	
[APSE Tool Categories:	
Computer Management System	5.1,
Project Management System	5.2;
APSE Viewed as an Information Management System	3.2.3;
Attributes:	
Anomaly Management	6.4.2;
Functions:	7.2,
Computer System Management	7.2.3,
Configuration Management	7.2.2.7,
Data Base Management	7.2.1.1,
Documentation Management	7.2.1.2,
Evaluation Results Management	7.2.1.9,
Evaluation Results Management	7.2.1.9,
File Management	7.2.1.3,
Information Management	7.2.1,
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7,
Project Management	7.2.2,
Specification Management	7.2.1.6,
Test Data Management	7.2.1.8;
Life Cycle Phases:	
Change Requirements	4.11.1,
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.1,



## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.1,
CSCI Testing	4.8.1,
Detailed Design	4.5.1,
Global	4.12.1,
Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10.1,
Preliminary Design	4.4.1,
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.1,
System Concepts	4.1.1,
System Integration And Testing	4.9.1,
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.1]
Math/Statistics	(7.2.3.4)
Maturity	(6.4.18)
Merge	
[Sort/Merge	7.1.4]
Methodology-Support System, APSE Viewed as a	(3.2.2)
Modelling	
[Simulation And Modelling	7.3.2.3;
Simulation And Modelling Tools	5.7.3]
Modularity	(6.4.19)
Monitoring	
[Performance Monitoring	7.2.1.10]
Mutation	
[Mutation Analysis	7.3.2.9;
Mutation Analyzer	5.7.9]
Natural Language	
[Requirements To Natural Language Translation	7.1.6.3]
OCD	
[see: Deliverables: Operational Concept Document]	
On-Line Assistance	
[On-Line Assistance Processing	7.1.3;
On-Line Assistance Processor	5.1.8]
Operability	(6.4.20)
Operation And Support	
[Change Requirements	4.11.4;
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.4;
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.4;
CSCI Testing	4.8.4;
Detailed Design	4.5.4;
Global	4.12.4;

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10.4;
Preliminary Design	4.4.4;
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.4;
System Concepts	4.1.4;
System Integration And Testing	4.9.4;
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.4]
Operational Testing And Evaluation	(4.10)
Output	
[see: I/O]	
Performance	(6.1)
[Performance Attributes (of Whole APSEs)	3.3.1;
Performance Monitoring	7.2.1.10]
Phases	
[Life Cycle Phases	4.]
Phone Book	(5.5.5)
Power	(6.4.21)
Preamble Generation	(7.1.6.12)
Preliminary Design	
[see: Design]	
Problem Report	
[Problem Report Analysis	7.3.5;
Problem Report Analyzer	5.2.8]
Processing (Execution) Effectiveness	(6.4.22)
Program	
[see also: Deliverables: Software Programmer's	
Manual]	
[Program Generation	7.1.7.3;
Program Library Management	7.2.1.7;
Program Library Manager	5.3.1]
Project Management	(7.2.2)
[Project Management System	5.2]
Proprietary Rights	(6.4.23)
Prototype	
[Design Prototype	5.7.4;
Design Prototyping	7.3.2.4;
Requirements Prototype	5.7.2;
Requirements Prototyping	7.3.2.2]

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

### Quality

[see also: Deliverables: Software Quality  
Evaluation Plan; Attributes]

[Quality Analysis	7.3.1.9;
Quality Analyzer	5.2.2;
Quality Analyzer	5.6.8;
Quality Assessment	7.2.2.8;
Quality Specification	7.2.2.2;

### Questionnaires

(3.4.2)

### Reachability

[Reachability Analysis	7.3.1.16;
Reachability Analyzer	5.6.15]

### Real Time

[Real Time Analysis	7.3.2.17;
Real Time Analyzer	5.7.17]

### Reconfigurability

(6.4.24)

### Reference

[Cross Reference	7.3.1.17;
Cross Referencer	5.6.16;
Structure And Use Of The Reference Manual 2.]	

### Regression Testing

(7.3.2.11)

[Regression Testing Analyzer	5.7.11]
------------------------------	---------

### Rehostability

(6.4.25)

### Reliability

(6.1.3)

[Reliability Analysis	7.3.2.16;
Reliability Analyzer	5.7.16]

### Requirements

[see also: Deliverables: Interface Requirements  
Specification,  
Software Requirements  
Specification]

[Change Requirements	4.11;
Required Configuration	6.4.26;
Requirements Prototype	5.7.2;
Requirements Prototyping	7.3.2.2;
Requirements Reconstruction	7.1.7.2;
Requirements Simulation	7.3.2.1;
Requirements Simulator	5.7.1;
Requirements To Natural Language Translation	7.1.6.3;
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3;
Software Requirements Translation	7.1.6.1;

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

System Requirements Analysis	4.2;
System Requirements Translation	7.1.6.2]
Resource	
[see also: Deliverables: Computer Resources Integrated Support Document]	
[Resource Controller	5.1.5;
Resource Estimation	7.2.2.5;
Resource Estimator	5.2.5;
Resource Utilization	7.3.2.12;
Resource Utilization Analyzer	5.7.12]
Retargetability	(6.4.27)
Retrieval	
[Archive, Backup, and Retrieval System	5.1.2]
Reusability	(6.3.3)
[Reusability Analysis	7.3.1.14;
Reusability Analyzer	5.6.13]
Robustness	
[Anomaly Management	6.4.2]
Runtime	
[Runtime Library	5.3.8;
Runtime Environment	7.2.3.5]
Scan	
[Scanner	5.6.19;
Scanning	7.3.1.20]
Schedule	
[Job Scheduler	5.1.4;
Scheduler	5.2.3;
Scheduling	7.2.2.3]
SCMP	
[see: Deliverables: Software Configuration Management Plan]	
SCN	
[see: Deliverables: Specification Change Notice]	
SDDD	
[see: Deliverables: Software Detailed Design Document]	
SDF	
[see: Deliverables: Software Development File]	

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

SDP	
[see: Deliverables: Software Development Plan]	
Security System	(5.1.3)
Self-Descriptiveness	(6.4.28)
Simplicity	(6.3.29)
Simulate	
[Requirements Simulation	7.3.2.1;
Requirements Simulator	5.7.1;
Simulation and Modelling	7.3.2.3;
Simulation and Modelling Tools	5.7.3]
Sizing	
[Sizing Analysis	7.3.1.30;
Sizing Analyzer	5.6.29]
Software	
[Software-Oriented Criteria:	6.4,
Software Production Vehicle(s)	6.4.30;
Software Requirements:	
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3,
Software Requirements Translation	7.1.6.2]
Sort/Merge	(7.1.4)
Source Reconstruction	(7.1.7.4)
Specification	
[see also : Deliverables: Interface Requirements	
Specification,	
Software Product	
Specification,	
Software Requirements	
Specification,	
System/Segment	
Specification;	
Requirements]	
[I/O Specification Analysis	7.3.1.29;
I/O Specification Analyzer	5.6.28;
Quality Specification	7.2.2.2;
Specification Management	7.2.1.6]
Spelling	
[Spell Checker	5.4.3;
Spelling Checking	7.3.1.2]
SPM	
[see: Deliverables: Software Programmer's Manual]	

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Spreadsheet	(5.5.1)
SPS [see: Deliverables: Software Product Specification]	
SQEP [see: Deliverables: Software Quality Evaluation Plan]	
SRS [see: Deliverables: Software Requirements Specification]	
SSPM [see: Deliverables: Software Standards and Procedures Manual]	
SSS [see: Deliverables: System/Segment Specification]	
Static [Static Analysis Static Analyzer System]	7.3.1; 5.6]
Statistic [Math/Statistics Statistical Analysis Statistical Analyzer Statistical Profiler Statistical Profiling]	7.2.3.4; 7.1.3.24; 5.6.23; 5.6.24; 7.1.3.25]
STD [see: Deliverables: Software Test Description]	
STLDD [see: Deliverables: Software Top Level Design Document]	
Storage Effectiveness	(6.4.31)
STP [see: Deliverables: Software Test Plan]	
STPR [see: Deliverables: Software Test Procedure]	
STR [see: Deliverables: Software Test Report]	

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

### Structure

[Structure And Use Of The Reference Manual	2.;
Structure Checker	5.6.25;
Structure Checking	7.3.1.26;
Structure Preprocessing	7.1.6.10]

### SUM

[see: Deliverables: Software User's Manual]

### Support

[see: Operation And Support]

### Survivability

(6.1.4)

### Symbolic Execution

(7.3.4)

[Symbolic Execution System

5.7.19]

### Syntax

[Syntax-Directed Editor	5.3.2;
Syntax And Semantics Checker	5.6.14;
Syntax And Semantics Checking	7.3.1.15]

### Synthesis

(7.1.7)

### System

[see also: Deliverables: Computer System Diagnostic Manual,  
Computer System Operator's Manual,  
System/Segment Specification]

[System Accessibility	6.4.32;
System Clarity	6.4.33;
System Compatibility	6.4.34;
System Concepts	4.1;
System Integration And Testing	4.9;
System Requirements Analysis	4.2;
System Requirements Translation	7.1.6.1]

### Table Of Contents Formatting

(7.1.2.2)

### Test

[see also: Deliverables: Software Test Description,  
Software Test Plan,  
Software Test Procedure,  
Software Test Report]

[Coding And Unit Testing	4.6;
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7;
CSCI Testing	4.8;
Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10;
Regression Testing	7.3.2.11;
Regression Testing Analyzer	5.7.11;
System Integration And Testing	4.9;

## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Test Condition Analysis	7.3.1.8;
Test Condition Analyzer	5.6.7;
Test Data Management	7.2.1.8;
Test Suites, Benchmarks and	3.4.1;
Testability (Verifiability)	6.2.3;
Testability Analysis	7.3.1.7;
Testability Analyzer	5.6.6;
Testing	7.3.2.10;
Testing Analyzer	5.7.10]
Text Editing	(7.1.1.1)
Timing	
[Timing	7.3.2.14;
Timing Analyzer	5.7.14]
Tool	
[APSE Tool Categories	5.;
APSE Viewed as a Collection of Tool	3.2.1]
Traceability	(6.4.35)
[Traceability Analysis	7.3.1.6;
Traceability Analyzer	5.6.5]
Tracking	
[Function	7.2.2.6;
Tool	5.2.6]
Training	(6.4.36)
Transformation	(7.1)
[Change Requirements	4.11.2;
Coding And Unit Testing	4.6.2;
CSC Integration And Testing	4.7.2;
CSCI Testing	4.8.2;
Detailed Design	4.5.2;
Global	4.12.2;
Operational Testing And Evaluation	4.10.2;
Preliminary Design	4.4.2;
Software Requirements Analysis	4.3.2;
System Concepts	4.1.2;
System Integration And Testing	4.9.2;
System Requirements Analysis	4.2.2]
Translation	(7.1.6)
Transportability	(6.3.4)
Tuning	(7.3.2.15)
[Tuning Analyzer	5.7.15]



## E&V Reference Manual, Version 1.0

Type	
[Type Analysis	7.3.1.27
Type Analyzer	5.6.26]
Unit	
[Coding and Unit Testing	4.6;
Units Analysis	7.3.1.28;
Units Analyzer	5.6.27]
Usability	(6.1.5)
Validation	
[see E&V]	
VDD	
[see: Deliverables: Version Description Document]	
Verifiability	(6.2.3)
Verification	
[Formal Verification	7.3.3;
Formal Verification	5.7.18]
Virtuality	(6.4.37)
Visibility	(6.4.38)
Walkthrough	
[Structured Walkthrough	7.3.1.21;
Structured Walkthrough Tool	5.6.20]
Whole APSE Issues	(3.)
Word Processor	(5.4.2)
Work Breakdown Structure	
[Function	7.2.2.4;
Tool	5.2.4]

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